TUESDAY.

counted steadily to the extraordinary

New Yorkers Suffer.

New Yorkers Suffer.
With the beginning of the seventh day
of torrid heat New York city gave one
great, gasping sigh and then submitted
to a scorching that struck down men and
women on the streets and in their homes,

babies in their mothers' arms, and chil-dren in their beds. Though the humidity

was not so great as it has been, the mor-tality list and the roll of those who fell prostrate were longer than ever. Men and women who had lived through six

RUIN LEFT BY WIND,

Michigan, Illinois, Ohio, Indiana and

which swept over Saginaw early Monday

ings dismantled. Pantc-stricken people rushed for caves, cellars and other places

days of such awful heat could no

DEATH IN THE SUN.

people and the old were faint. Some say that hardly more than 80 per cent of were dead, because the buttle with them those overcome had their cases reported in the police. Many were striken down and went to their homes or were taken the north—kind winds—and it fell as uncast ained mercy dut of heaven. Sick thorities know nothing.

Uramford Abalanche

Publisher and Proprietor.

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Greater New Boston Philadelphia Washington

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GRAYLING, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, AUGUST 20, 1896.

NUMBER 20,

HOT SPELL BROKEN. Washington Philadelphia

RAIN A LIFE SAVER TO SUFFER ING HUMANITY.

Long Season of Terrible Heat De parts in a Thunder Storm-Victims in Many Citics-Men and Women Die in Their Tracks on the Streets.

Awful Death Roll The backbone of the hot wave has bee broken. The breaking of this cast-iro backbone was accompanied by sever thunder storms, but it is broken. An area of high pressure developed on the Oregon coast on Sunday night and crossed the Rocky Mountains in Montana with fair velocity. Monday night this high area was at Helena. The temperature there was 62 and the velocity of the wind thirty miles an hour. At Qu'appelle, in the Dominion, the temperature was 50, and at Havre, Mont. 56. There was rain to the Determined Minnester Tuesdon. in the Dakotas and Minnesota Tuesday



HEAT PATIENT IN THE HOSPITAL.

and it reached northern Illinois and Chicago late Tuesday night. Out of the west there came a wind and rain. In an hour the rainfall was more than an inch. In half an hour the fall in temperature was 20 degrees. In that manner Chicago dismissed her hot wave and welcomed

baking town it was after 0 o'clock. day men at work had sweltered. Little stand its cumulative effects. It is fair to

ing, a new atructure just completed, were completely destroyed, and the ruins scatcompletely destroyed, and t tered over near-by ground.

LOSES BY THREE SECONDS.

E. O. Anderson Fails to Ride a Mile in a Minute.

But for an accident Cyclist E. O. Anderson would have made a mile in one minute in the recent race behind the Bluff line engine at Alton, Ill. When within 500 feet of the finish he was slose behind the coach, which was moving at just sixty miles an hour. At that distance from the finish Anderson thought he heard, amid finish Anderson thought he heard, ami the roar of the train and rushing wind the torpedo that was to announce that



CYCLIST E. E. ANDERSON. the run was ended. He slowed down

then, seeing his mistake, again spurted. But he had lost three seconds. The train covered the ground in some thing better than a sixty-mile gait, bu the rider came short just sufficiently to the rider came short just sufficiently to miss by three seconds his wager to cover the mile in one minute. However, he demonstrated the fact that a bicycle can be put over ground a great deal faster than anyone has ever before thought of doing, and thereby earned the laudation of wheeling enthusiasts everywhere. A great cheer went up from the throng when the result was announced. The first half mile was covered at the rate of first half mile was covered at the rate of sixty-two miles an hour.

WEATHER CROP CONDITIONS

Weekly Report of the Agricultural Department for Different States. The reports as to the condition of the crops throughout the country and the general effect of the weather on the growth, cultivation and harvest of same made by the directors of the several climate and crop sections show that intense heat and lack of rain, conditions which heat and lack of rain, conditions which characterized the preceding week in the Southern States, Bave continued and have affected the principal crops in that section very unfavorably. While the week has been excessively warm throughout most of the country cast of the Rocky Mountains, the injurious effects of the heat upon crops has been largely confined to the Southern States, and cotton is the crop which has suffered to the greatest extent. The cotton crop has deteriorated extent. The cotton crop has deteriorated zenerally throughout the cotton belt. The intense heat and lack of moisture has caused premature opening of bolls and shedding, and in Arkansas on uplands, the plant is dying. Central and northern Texas and Oklahoma hot winds have seriously injured cotton and under the most favorable future conditions the crop in Texas will be below the average. The general condition of the crop is much in advance of the season. North Carolina reports that the first bale has been marketed in that State, earlier than ever known. Late corn has been injured to intense heat and lack of moisture has ketca in that state, earlier limit ever known. Late corn has been injured to some extent by hot winds in portions of Kansas and southwest Nebraska, and the crop is suffering, from drought in the southern portion of Missouri and Illi-Michigan Itilnois, Ohio Indiana and Iowa Swept by Storms.

Michigan had a severe tussle with a storm Sunday night and Monday. A veritable cloudburst visited Ionia. One storm struck the city at 11 o'clock and a second came two hours later. Complete prostration of telegraph and telephone wires resulted. No human victims were claimed in the city, but the property damage will reach fully \$75,000. In the agricultural districts the storm seems to have been equally disastrous. From nearly every direction come reports of buildings blown down or unroofed, while hundreds of acres of fruit trees are torn up or broken down and the fruit destroyed. Corn is flet on the ground from the effect of the rain, hall and wind, while miles of fence will have to be rebuilt. The damage to the rural districts will aggregate many thousands of dollars. Loss of live stock especially promises to reach an astonishingly high figure. A loss of \$100,000 was occasioned by a terrific wind which swept over Saginaw early Monday morning, but no human victims were southern portion of Missouri and Illinois. Generally throughout the Southern States corn has not made good progress during the week, but in the great corn. States of the central valleys and northwest the crop is maturing rapidly under most favorable conditions, and much of the early planted corn as far north as Iowa will be made by September 1, much earlier than usual. The general condition of tobacco is promising, although ripening too rapidly in portions of Tennessee and Kentucky. The crop is much in advance of the season and cutting is now in proof the season and cutting is now in progress in Ohio, Rennsylvania and New England, Considerable plowing for fall seeding has been done, but the extremely warm weather of the past week has interrupted the work. Light frosts occurred in eastern Idaho on the morning of the fifth caveling little or no demogra-

MURRAY HILL BANK CLOSED.

fifth, causing little or no damage.

Well-Known New York Institution Well-Known New York Institution in Financial Distress.

The Murray Hill Bank of New York is closed pending an examination of the condition of its affairs. The Murray Hill Bank was organized in 1870. It has been regarded as one of the strongest of the uptown institutions. It is understood that there is due its 1,700 depositors about \$1,250,000. The gustomers of the bank were chieff local tradesmen. The about \$1,250,000. The customers of the bank were chiefly local tradesimen. The capital of the bank was \$100,000. The deposits of the bank have fallen off \$250,000 in the last few months. Three hundred thousand dollars of the available \$872,000, which is the outside available

\$872,000, which is the outside ayanable assets, is hypothecated to secure the clearing house and another loan on the outside of \$50,000.

The Security Bank of Duluth, capital \$100,000, one of the leading banks of the city, closed its doors Tuesday morn-

HUNDREDS ARE LAID LOW IN VARIOUS PLACES.

Suffering in the Cities Is the Wors Ever Experienced - In One Day Seventy-two Die in New York and a Score Perish in Chicago.

Slain by the Hot Sun.

The whole of the United States has passed through its most remarkable meteorological experience for years. Exces-sive heat has combined with humidity to sive heat has combined with humidity to make the lot of man and beast almost unendurable. All records for eight years have been broken. In New York and Brooklyn Sunday seventy-two people were killed outright; in Ohicago, 19; in St. Louis Saturday, 25; in Philadelphia, Boston, Pittsburg, Detroit and other towns, lesser numbers, though the heat was intense. In addition to these, there were thousands of prostartions, many of were thousands of prostrations, many of which will terminate fatally. The suffer-ing among the very poor of the cities has been terrible. The following table shows Sunday's record:

Ц	New York and Brooklyn
Ĭ	Philadelphia
1	Dalate
1	Baltimore
1	Ohicago
ı	Small Illinois towns.,,,,,,,,,,,,
1	Cincinnati , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
4	Small towns in Indiana
1	Small towns in Ohio
	Boston
ω)	Rt Toule
_	Pittsburg
i,	Cleveland,
1.	Louisville
σ_{i}	Memphis
3-	San Antonio
t	Sionx City
0	

New York city has not had such a suc cession of hot days and such lists of pros-trations by the heat since 1892. In July of that year the official thermometer reg istered on the 25th, 94; 26th, 961/2; 27th, 921/2; 28th, 94; 29th, 951/2, and fell on the 30th to 94. The humidity was high as well as the heat, and the published list of prostrations and fatal sunstrokes rose to thirty-one deaths and ninety-two pros-trations in New York and Brooklyn on the 28th, and sixty-five deaths and 133 prostrations on the 20th. The feverish efforts of those who live in narrow and airless rooms to get sleep caused more than the usual number of persons to roll from roots and fall from the balconies of

ire escapes. The hottest day of the present protract ed spell of fierce heat, and the most un-bearable of all this summer, fell upon Philadelphia beginning at midnight Sat urday, and bringing death to twenty-four persons and prostrations to an unusually large number. Men and women dropped exhausted in the streets and a few died-there before help could reach them. Others were found dead in their beds, and still others succumbed while under treatment in the wards of the various hos-pitals. Philadelphia has felt nothing like the present spell since July, 1892, when for seven days humanity swelter

sickened under a temperature that fluctu-ated between 90 and 102 degrees. Unabated heat dealt death to Ohica-gonns Bunday. Prostrations despite the quiet of the day, were reported in every quarter of the city. Two hours of lake breeze in the morning graupiled with the rising temperature and choked it down until the afternoon, when it are the maximum for the day. Had it not the maximum for the day. Had it not been for this the prostrations earlier in the day must have been much greater. At midnight nincteen deaths from heat had been reported to the health depart-ment. The police cared for 61 cases of prostration, 17 of them resulting fatally. Most of the cases were reported in the afternoon. The police ambulances were taxed to their utmost to respond to the unuspel number of calls which were made upon them, and the attendants at the hos-pitals had their hands full preparing ice compresses and other remedies necessary in caring for their patients. The deaths due to sunstroke reported to the health separtment for four days are as follows: Thursday 4 Sunday 19
Friday 5
Saturday 8 Total for 4 days 30
For the entire corresponding week last

ror me entire corresponding weed last year but one fatal case of sunstroke was reported. The high death rate last week is charged by officials of the health de-partment directly to the terrific heat and the high degree of humidity in the atmos-It is much greater than last year

Monday, Aug. 3
Monday, Aug. d
Tuesday, Aug. 4
Wednesday, Aug. 5
Thursday, Aug. 6
Friday, Aug. 7
Saturday, Aug. 8
Sunday, Ang. 9
Buiking, Aug. U
(Cotal
2000
1895. Deat
Friday, Aug. 2
Scturday, Aug. 3
Sunday, Aug. 4

Phursday, Aug. 8.....

.599 temperature of 99 degrees during nearly five hours. On Friday the record was nearly as high. Sunday the thermometer reached 90 degrees at 10 o'clock and attained its maximum of 98 degrees soon after 8 o'clock, remaining practically stationary until after 5 o'clock. At 7 o'clock in the evening the mercury had fallen to 93 degrees. There were forty-eight cases of prostration from heat Saturday, with of prostration from heat Saturday, with eight deaths. Sunday, when no labor or eight deaths. Sunday, when he hoor or manufacturing was in progress, there were eighteen prostrations and two deaths from the heat. The high tempera-ture is leaving its mark upon the city's mortality record. The normal rate is about 200 deaths a week. Last week 273

burial certificates were signed.

Had Sunday been a day of labor in
Boston there would have been a long list
of intallities to record. It was, with one

SUNSHINE IS DEADLY the humidity was very great. The hospitals Sunday night reported only two deaths. The very large. The number of prostrations

In Cincinnati, the heat has caused many deaths, but there have been only two fatalities directly from sunstroke. The temperature has been in the 90's for a week. The weather bureau reported the maximum temperature 94.1 at 8 p. m., 91

maximum temperature 94.1 at 3 p. m., 91 at 6 p. m. and 95 at 10 p. m.

At Omaha, the heat has been almost insufferable. A few prostrations have been reported, and physicians report many cases of partial sunstroke. One fatality occurred Sunday.

Sunday in Baltimore was really the worst of the heated term. There were nineteen deaths from the heat and about thirty prostrations reported at 10 o'clock Sunday night.

Sunday night.

BRYAN'S TRIP EAST.

Crowds at the Stations Along the Route to See the Nebraskan. W. J. Bryan, the Democratic presiden-tial candidate, was the recipient of many thal candidate, was the recipient of many demonstrations while en route from his home in Lincoln, Neb., to New York city to receive the official notification of his nomination. The trip was inaugurated under favorable conditions. It was a day of torrid temperature, but long before the time for the departure of the Bryan party the Rocky Island depot platform a Lincoln was crowded and when the carparty the Rock Island depot platform fa-Lincoln was crowded, and when the car-riage containing Mr, and Mrs. Bryan drove up a round of cheers went up from over 1,000 throats. From that time on until the train pulled out people jostled-each other as they pressed around their fellow citizen and grasped his hand and wished him God speed. As the train drew away from the station a thousand flutter-ing handkerchiefs waved a parting addening handkerchiefs waved a parting adleu. On the second day of the trip the party left Des Mojnes at 6:50 a.m. Colfax was reached a few minutes before 8 o'clock and nearly 1,000 people were wedged into the narrow space between the tracks. Many of them were miners with their lamps in caps. At Newton at 8:15 there were 1,200 to 1,500 enthusiasts on the platform. They were so bent on cheering that it was with difficulty that Gen Weaver succeeded in finally restoring or der while Mr. Bryan made a brief speech der while Mr. Bryan made a brief speech. At Iowa City a ten minutes stop was made and 1,000 people voiced their enthuslasm through the medium of a brass band. The crowd at Davenport followed to the hotel and stood in the purching sun until Mr. Bryan had finished his dinner, when he addressed them from the hote

When Chicago was reo'clock Saturday night, there were nearly 10,000 people massed about the Rock Island station, anxious to catch a glimpse of the presidential candidate. Almost 1,000 of these were members of the vaious silver organizations which went to make up the procession that escorted Mr. Bryan to his hotel. The streets were filled with people anxious to see the nominee for President. Mr. Bryan bowed to the right and left continuously all the way to the hotel. When the Clifton House finally was reached Mr. Bryan went immediately to the balcony, where the formal exercises were held. William J. Strong, the Republican chairman of the reception committee, delivered the ad dress of welcome, and Bryan spoke to as many people as could crowd in front of the hotel balcony. The party left Chicago Sunday night, continuing the trip east.

INSURRECTION AT CRETE.

The Unspeakable Turk Displays His Usual Atrocity.

The powers having naval and commer-cial interests in the Mediterranean are just now anxiously watching the struggle which has again recommenced between the Greek population of Crete or Candia, which after Sicily, Sardinia and Corsica, s the largest island in that sea, and the forces of its sovereign, the sultan of Tur-key. The prospects of political indepen-dence, or, rather, of eventual annexation to the kingdom of Greece, do not seem The Turkish soldiery, by all accounts,

have displayed in this island a remarkable decline of their old military quality, be-having like brigands, in cruel orgies of massacre, outrage and plunder. The new



HARBOR OF CANEA, CRETE.

y appointed governor, Abdullah Pasha as failed hitherto, if he has seriously endeavored, to check these savage prac-tices, and five European consuls at Canea have jointly protested sgainst them. It is admitted, on the other hand, that murders and other outrages have been erpetrated by some bands of Greek insur perpetration years and a rude highland race, and not subject to any discipline or mili-tary command. The state of affairs is very different in some districts, and at one end or side of the island from that which prevails at another. In the town of Canea, a well frequented port on the north coast, a Mussilman mob, supported by the Turkish soldiers, rioted and committed great excesses, killing the "kayasses" or

Notes of Current Events. Henry M. Whitney, the Bocton gas magnate, brother of William C. Whitney of New York, is seriously ill at his home rom an attack of appendicitis.

chief guards of the Russian and Greek

Patriotic Spaniards, living in Argen-tina, have given a Clyde building firm an order for a cruiser of 4,500 tons to cost \$1,600,000 and to be delivered in eighteen months as a gift to Spain

A wind storm at San Louis, province of Santiago de Cuba, has demolished the barracks there, killing two guerillas out-right and burying seven others under the ruins. Five persons were killed by electricity.

The Mussulmans have burned 200 Christian houses in the village of Kaho-dike, in the province of Selino. Chrisaniman villages. Hostilities have been

BRYAN IS NOTIFIED.

THE DEMOCRATIC PRESIDENTIAL NOMINEE ACCEPTS.

Square Garden-Condidate Talks for Two Hours-Makes the Effort of His

Democratic Candidates Accept William Jennings Bryan formally ac epted the Democratic presidential nom ination at Madison Square Garden, in New York, Wednesday night. Mr. Bry-un's run across country had played havoc with his voice. He had gone to bed the night previous with a well-developed attuck of laryngitis and had been fined to his room under the doctor's care all of Wednesday. It was at first feared that he would not be able to speak at all. Mr. Bryan, for the most part, made ho effort to deal in orange, the limself to the reading of a carefully preno effort to deal in oratory, but confine pared address, from whose text he did not vary, as from his manuscript he only now and then lifted his eyes.

It was a scene to inspire an orator Madison Square Garden is a beautifu Madison Square Garden is a beautiful auditorium with its shallow galleries, its great tiers of boxes at the rounded ends of the hall, its low roof studded with electric lights. Eighteen thousand people had assembled in the big place at 8 o'clock. Every one of the 8,500 seats was occupied, and 10,000 persons stood in the open spaces at the ends of the hall. These people had assembled with a huge stock of good nature, and perhaps one in five of them came with genuine enthusifive of them came with genuine enthus nsm in his heart. All were there to gree ne upon whom the mantle of fame had dramatically fallen.

The big hall filled early, not without

much confusion at the entrances. When up a shout, which was as nothing to the



MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.

heers which greeted Mrs. Bryan when she came in with Mr. St. John and tool a seat near the platform. "She's al right!" shouted one enthusiast, at which he reople laughed and cheered again Presently a lusty shout near the main entrance, which was taken up and rolled to the far ends of the big hall, announced the arrival of the hero of the hour.

After Mr. Bryan had worked to the front of the platform and smiled and

Front of the platform and smiled and howed to the audience, which cheered him for fully a minute, Mr. Jones, chairman of the national committee, introduced Elliott Danforth of New York as chairman of the meeting. Mr. Danforth increase within the gates of New York, and presented Gov. Stone of Missouri, the chairman of the notification committee. He spoke for twenty-five minutes and at the conclusion turned and placed in Mr. Bryan's hands a big roll of parchment, on which had been engrossed the official notification of the Chicago nomination. Mr. Bryan bowed and smiled, while the audience rose to its feet and cheered. The band played, and an enthusiast excitedly waved an American flag over Mr. Bry-Non-Residents' Lands Looked Aftervaved an American flag over Mr. Bry

Chairman Danforth's Introduction of Mr. Bryan was followed by an uproarious demonstration, which continued persist-ently for several minutes. Bryan himself waved his hand deprecatingly, but the wavel his hand deprecatingly, but the enthusiastic ones went on with their shouting. Chairman Danforth rapped with his gavel, but in reply a man in one of the boxes waved a chair out over the heads of the people below and called for three cheers for Bryan, Chairman Jones appealed for order, and another Tan-inanyite distinguished himself by calling for three cheers and a tiger. Finally those who wanted to hear what Mr. Bryan had to say hissed the ones who wanted to hear the sound of their own voices, and then der was restored.

order was restored.

Mr. Bryan began reading his manuscript. It was painfully evident, however, that the candidate was not himself.

Mr. Bryan spoke for one hour and fifty minutes, and the hands of the clock cointed to 10:35 when he finished the peroration addressed to the citizens of New York. The terrific heat had made the upper galleries almost unendurable, and before Mr. Bryan had finished a majority of their ocupants had defiled through the doors. Candidate Sewall was very heartly cheered when he stepned forward after he, with "Silver Dick". Bland and other leaders on the stage, had grasped Mr. Bryan's hand in congratulation. Mr. Sewall wore a black frock coatbuttoned tightly about his breast. He was handed the formal notification roration addressed to the citizens of vas handed the formal notification was nanced the formal noticetion of his nomination by Senator Jones. Mr. Sewall makes no pretensions to oratorical ability, and, although his voice might fill an ordinary hall, it was hardly equal to Madison Square Garden, with hundreds tramping about the floor. His words were few, and at 10:51 Chairman Danforth de lared the meeting adjourned.

Annie Boch, 23 years old, was found dead in bed at New York with her throat cut from ear to ear in her room. The po-lice believe the woman was murdered.

Prairie fires are raging in the Co anchie Indian country southwest of Permanche Indian country southwest of Perry, O. T. Thousands of acres of grain have been swept by the flames, which are aided by the dry condition of vegetation. The fires follow a term of hot winds which have parched vegetation and caused cattle to suffer. The thermometers registered 108 degrees,

Mail Carrier Hemomeler, whose stars meier in 17 years old.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

Blaine Center Plain.

CRAWFORD CC. DIRECTORY. COUNTY CYFICERS

M. E. CHURCH—Rev. R. L. Cope, Pastor. Services at 10:30 o'clook a.m. and 7½ p.m. 8unday school at 19 m. Prayer meeting avery Thursday evening at 7½ o'clock. All are con-dially invited to attend,

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH-Bey.A.H. Mosses Pastor. Services every Sunday morning and evening at the usual hour. Sunday-school fol-lowing morning service. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening.

DANISH EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH — Rev. . Henritzy, Pastor. Services every Su 10:30 a. m. and 7 p. m., and every Thursday at 7:80 p. m. Sunday School at 2 p. m.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH.-Rev. W. H. Mawhorter, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 7:30 p. m., and alternate Sundays at 10:30 a. m. Sunday-school at 2 p. m.

ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH.—Father H. Webeler. Regular services the last Sunday in each month. GRAYLING LODGE, No. 356, F. & A. M.

meets in regular communication on Thursday evening on or before the fall of the moon. A TAYLOR Secretary. A. TAYLOR, Secretary,

MARVIN POST, No. 240, G. A. R., meets the second and fourth Saturdays in each month.

W. S. CHALNER, Post Com.

J.J. COVENTRY, Adjutant.

WOMEN'S RELIEF CORPS, No. 162, meets on the 2d and 4th Saturdays at 2 o'clock in the at-termoon. Mrs. M. E. Hanson, President. REBECCA WIGHT, Sec. GRAVLING CHAPTER, R. A. M., No. 12).-

Meets every third Tuesday in each month W. F. Benkleman, H. P. A. TAYLOB, Sec. GRAYLING LODGE, I. O. O. F., No. 137.-

Meets every Tuesday even J. PATTERSON, N. G. M. SIMPSON, Sec CRAWFORD TENT, R. O. T. M., No. 102.-ORAWFORD LEGIL,
Meets every Saturday evening.
A. McKay, Com.

T. NOLAN, R. K. GRAVIING CHAPTER ORDER OF BAST-ERN STAR, No. 83, meets Monday evening of or before the full of the moon.

DE ETTE BRADEN, W. M.

JOSIE TAYLOR, Sec.

COURT GRAYLING, I. O. F., No. 790,-Moets

ERR BELL, R. S. GRAYLING HIVE, No. 54, L. O. T. M.-Meets every first and third Wednesday of each month.

JULIETTE BUTLER, Lady Com. POLLY CROTEAU, Record Keeper.

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on short notice and at the most reasonable prices.....

Sloux City MONDAY.

Deaths. New York.
Brooklyn
New York suburbs.
Chicago
St. Louis. 100 Hartford New Haven, Boston Cleveland Toledo

rushed for caves, ceilars and other places, of refuge. At Sandusky, O., Jay Leonard and John Thomas, of Cheboygan, employed in building a dock, were struck by lightning while operating a saw and instantly killed. At Rockford, Ill., the State Street Bap-tist Church was struck and seriously damaged and several farmers in the neighborhood lost barns and live stock by flames due to lightning. Many houses had their roofs demolished, and several families were rendered unconscious by ing. Heavy withdrawals of der

which swept over Saganaw early Monday morning, but no human victims were claimed. The storm was accompanied by terrific lightning and a feluge of water. In some sections of Iowa the wind almost amounted to a tornado. Immense trees were blown down, houses moved off their foundations and barns and outbuilding discrete. Dark et allocated. prieve and pardon. Millions thanked God out of their hearts. The day had been oppressive. Man and beast had fallen helpless as the mercury rose steadily, and many feared in mid-afternoon that the awfulness of Monday

A STRICKEN HORSE.

restrained mercy out of heaven. Sich and prostrate ones found in its balms re-

night might have succession not less terrible. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon the mercury was but 1 degree below the maximum registration of twenty-four hours before. At 4 it was 91 degrees. At 6 it had peevishly fallen to 89 degrees. There seemed small voice for thanksgiving. Every hour had brought to the health department fresh lists of stricken people, new tales of the dead, added notifications that poor peasts had dropped in harness and demanded burial. Then the bounty of the sky and the west wind pulled its pusse strings wide and men and night might have succession not less ter bounty of the sky and the west wind pun-ed its pusse strings wide and men and women breathed again. The slaughter was given pause. This is the record of the conqueror for the hottest three days:

SUNDAY.
New York and Brooklyn...
Philadelphia Baltimore
Chicago
Small Illinois towns
Cincinant
Small vowns in Indiana,
Small towns in Ohio
Boston
St. Louis
Pittsburg
Cleveland
Louisville
Memphis

> ANDERSON AS HE RODE BEHIND THE TRAIN. bolts. There was a heavy electrical and land the impossibility of making speedy rain storm at Fort Wayne. Several cars were shocked by lightning. A terrible storm struck Winona Park, east of War-saw. Three wings of the Winona build-

The Democratic national liesdouarter will probably be at Washington

collections are given as the cause

exception, the hottest day of the summer tians as a reprisal are burning the Mus so far, and the heat was made more in-sensely uncomfortable by the fact that resumed in various parts of Selino.

was reported robbed by outlaws between Okence and Lacey, O. T., has confessed he committed the crime himself. Hemp-

A Trial Order

TWO DISMISSED FROM WEST POINT FOR HAZING.

CADETS GET A SHOCK

President Cleveland Withholds Clen ency and Severely Scores the Practice-None but Good Men Taken in the Army-Disrespect for the King.

Opposed to Hazing.

President Cleveland, as commander inchief of the army, has put his foot down
sorcibly on the practice of hazing at West storcibly on the practice of hazing at West Point Military Academy. Two cases of hazing have just been before him for consideration and in both he has approved the sentence of dismissal imposed by the court martial. Cadet Glies Bishop was found guilty recently of requiring Cadet C. J. Harris to stand on one foot in a constrained and painful position. Though he pleaded not guilty before the court, he was convicted. In approving his dismissail from the service of the United States President Cleveland says: "The offense of maltreating and abusing new cadets President Cleveland says: 'The offense of maltreating and abusing new cadets by upper class men is so mean and cow-ardly and so opposed to every trait that should characterize a gentleman and a true soldier, that severe punishment should not be necessary to its prevention. If, however, punishment must be resort-ed to to effect a discontinuance of this disgraceful practice. I can do no less than to resist all appeals for clemency. I am determined in all cases of this description when the proof is clear, to refuse relief to those cadets who, in violation of a whole-some regulation of the military academy, indulge in the brital, cowardly treat-ment of beginners, commonly called haz-Since the famous case of ten years ang. Since the ramous case of the years ago, when the ears of a colored cadet at West Point were cut off, there have been no serious cases of hazing. The cadets in their idleness this summer, however, have resorted again to hazing to occupy their time and several young men have been severely punished. WANTED TO STRIKE THE KING.

Oscar of Sweden Almost Assaulted

by an Augry Laborer.

A special cable to the New York Jour A special cable to the New York Journal from Berlin says that King Oscar of Sweden, while traveling through Norsway, left the train at Stoeren. Most of the men on the station platform removed their hats. Several of them, however, kept covered, and the King was in a great rage. He strode up to Ole Foste, a laborer, who had kept his hat on, and knocked the head covering off. Foste lost his temper and started to attack the King, but his friends in the crowd held him back. Most of the men in the crowd who had removed their hats promutip put. who had removed their hats promptly put them on again.

National League. Following is the standing of the clubs of the National Baseball League:

W. L. W. Cincinnati . . . 68 30Philadelphia . 43 Western where
Following is the standing of the clubs
in the Western Lengue:

W. I.

W. L. W. L. W. L. Minnenpolis .59 38Kansas City .53 44 Hidlathapolis .57 37Milwaukee .49 56 Detroit . 22 .55 41Gr'd Rapids .37 08

Hard to Get Into the Army. Hard to Get Into the Army.
The talvalation of the enlistments in the United States army for July show that Capt. Palmer, in charge of the Chicago recruiting station, enlisted only twenty-seven men out of 485 who applied. The army standard has been raised until it is more difficult to enter it as a private, for the pay of \$14 a month and board, than it is to severe admission into any other It is to secure admission into any other department of the Government, since ar applicant's recommendations have to be certified to by two or more responsible citizens and a record for industry must be shown. The total enlistments during the month were 430 and the rejections

Wreck in Virginia. Wreck in Virginia.

The F. F. V. train, limited, on the Chespeake and Ohio Railroad, which left Washington at 11:57 p. m., Friday, ranfito an open switch at Rovensworth, Va., about 12:15 a. m. and four of the six tassenger coaches were budly wrecked. Several lives are reported lost, and fif teen or twenty passengers injured.

Supposed Murder of W. F. Eyster. W. F. Eyster, a prominent man of Chambersburg, Pa., was found dead in Chambersburg, I'a., was found dead in an alley at Lincolin Neb., having been drugged and robbed. He left his hotel early in the evening with a rough character. Eyster was a director of the B, and C. V. R. R. Fred Vance and five women are held for the crime.

Spaniards Seeking the Laurada. It is stated in Philadelphia that the onish crniger Reina Mercedes has start ed in quest of the Laurada. The filibuster bears a portion of one of the best equip ned expeditions that has gone to the insurgents' aid. The remainder of the arms are to be transferred to her off the

Bail Like Cannon Balls. Over 3.49 inches of rain fell at Adel In, accompanied by a heavy hail. Corn is nearly ruined. Hallstones are said to have measured four inches through. Hundreds of English sparrows were killed and every window glass in the town was broken. Trees are badly broken and the first cron damaged. fruit crop damaged.

Cripple Creek Gold Output Cripple Creek Gold Output.

According to data collected by Secretary Parsons of the Colorado Mining Exchange, the gold production of Cripple Creek in the first six months this year was \$7.256,000. He estimates the total production of 1896 will be \$15,000,000. The camp produced in 1805 \$9,199,317.

Chemical Plant Burned Ont. The plant of the Northwestern Chemi-ral Company, west of Milwaukee, was burned. The loss is about \$30,000, with ansurance of \$10,000. The building and montents are a total loss.

Dulnth Bank Goes Down.
The Security Bank of Duluth, capital
\$100,000, one of the leading banks of the
city, has closed its doors. Heavy withdrawals of deposits and the impossibility of making speedy collections is given as the cause. 'The bank's deposits are in the neighborhood of \$300,000.

Die in Cruel Form. Because of the lack of adequate fire ons lost their lives in a fierce fire at crooms lost their five in a necessire deep lew York Theating Affeithour. Probably affection, were injured in Three charred odies were frequenced. Only one body has been identified.

WARRET FOR OUR FLOUR.

Consular Agent at Weimar Says Ger-many Waints It, Thomas Eving Moore, commercia agent at Weimar, Germany, has forward agent at Weimar, Germany, has forwarded to the Department of State a report on the consumption of wheat and rye flour in that country. Since 1870, he says, the consumption of rye bread has steadily decreased and wheat bread shows a more timp proportional advance. As the Halt-de States exports large quantities of wheat and wheat flour to Germany. Mr. wheat and wheat nour to Germany, and.
Moore says, this is of great importance.
The year 1895 will repair table for an extraordinarily, large consumption of Both breadstuffs. Of wheat there was used 278 pounds per capita. This was owing to large supply and early nearly pounds. 278 pounds per capita and of 179 101, pounds per capita. This was owing to large supply and small prices. Last year 179 sold for \$28.50 per 1,000 kilos and wheat \$3.91 for the same quantity. The prices of wheat and 179 flour per 220.40 pounds in that year were: Wheat flour, \$5.17: 179: \$3.98. The flour imports have steadily increased since 1800 with the exception of 1805, when they were alightly lower than the previous year. The imports have year, were 32, 537 tone, of the value of \$1,475,600. The United States furnished but 3,010, tons, a comparatively small quantity, and takes third place among the countries exporting grain to Germany, the Russian commercial treaty giving that country a great advantage. American flour is more expensive than any other kind, and this fact accounts for small imports of that article. accounts for small imports of that article Advantage should be taken by the Ameri can farmer and exporter, says Mr. Moore, of the growing demand for these articles

HEAT AFFECTS POLITICIANS.

Party Headquarters at Washington
Are Rather Quiet.
A Washington correspondent says that
political affairs are quiet at the several
headquarters. The weather seems to affect even the politicians. At Republican
headquarters letters from Kansas, lowe,
and Missouri all spoke of improvement
in the political outlook and said that all
that was needed at this time was great
that was needed at this time was great that was needed at this time was great quantities of financial literature. The quantities of mancian fleetature. And Democratic congressional campaign committee has issued a document on the "Business Men's Gampiign." It says that the Republicans propose such a campaign and that the Democracy accepts the issue. That the Democracy accepts the Issue. The document first quotes Mr. Bryan's declaration that the farmer or the hired employe is as much a business man as the banker or the big merchant. It then gives a list of the number of persons employed in fourteen gainful pursuits, including agriculture, mining, manufacturing, fram portation; the purpose being to show the comparatively small percentage compris-d under the head of bankers, brokers and wholesalers. The document comments on these figures, winding up with the asser-tion that from the Republican standpoint tion that from the Republican standpoint only the few bankers, brokers, whole-salers and corporation officers are busi-ness men, while from the Democratic standpoint the millions of larmers, pro-ducers and laborers of all classes are as much business men as the few who live thrive and grow rich by trading in the products of labor.

DEATH IN THE HEAT.

Nearly Two Rundred Are Killed in Greater New York. Monday was another scorching day, and 188 people were Killed lift the best in Greater New York and in the deuse New dreater New York and in the dense New Jersey, population that boffders on the west shore of the North river. This terrible mortality was not entirely due to the the that of the day. It was due to the terrific heat that had scourged that visible the state of the day. cinity for six days, and which seemed to cilminate in all its fury Monday. The death list for New York city alone aggre-gated eighty-two, and it is certain that all gated eighty-two, and it is certain that all the names were not reported to the authorities. Gangs of men went through the East Side at night opening every brant. From Houston to Division street, east of the Bowery, every street was filled with running water. Half-naked men and women plunged into the hydrant streams. Children lay in the water in the gutters. The official heat record was the gutters. The official heat record was 91 degrees, with 05 percentage of hymidity. It is the most fearful scourge of weather that over came upon New York. There was no relief in any part of the country. At Chicago, 60 deaths were di rectly traceable to the heat, which regis-tered 98 degrees. There is a singular lack of fatul prostration in the Southern

As Bad as the Turks. As Had as the Turks.

From far Formosa, where for upward of a year Japanese troops have been vainly striving to crush out the seeds of post-bellum opposition to Japanese innovations, comes a story which, for barbarous cruelty and defiant violation of reached Victoria, B. C., by the ateamer Empress of Japan and fully bears out the statement on the situation in Formosa given publicity by the Rev. Dr. Mackay, on his return to that island six months ago. Other equally credible correspondents are now the witnesses against Japan, and the burden of their arraignment against Japan is that, seeing neither fam against Japan is that, seeing neither rame nor profit to be gained in the subjugation of the Formosans by the arts of modern warfare, recognized as legitimate by civ-lized nations, the Japanese troops sent to the island have embarked on a crusado of blood, their object being to crush out all signs of discontent by, as far as possible, exterminating the native population. The policy of extermination has been reachously pursued from the beginning of their campaign, and what with the destruction of their crops, the burning of their crops, the burning of their crops is the description of their crops. tion of their crops, the burning of their villages, the desecration of the graves of their loved ones, the ill-treatment of their wives and daughters and the butchery of their inposent children, the people are driven to the last expedients of despera-

Notable New Preight Line.

An English syndicate, at the head of which is Sir Whetman Penrson, member of parliament for Colchester, has just concluded a lease with the Mexican Government of the Tehauntepec Isthmus. Relivay.—The terms of the lease includent of the penrson of the syndicate. an extrement on the part of the syndicate to finish works already well advanced for the improvement of the harbor of Contracoa Licoz, at the Atlantic terminus of zacoa Licoz, at the Atlantic ferminus of the road, and to construct the harbor works at Salina Cruez, the Factia terminus, which were included in the original plans, but which the Mexican Government has been so far, unable to execute. The road itself will be greatly improved and put in the condition of a first-class line. A line of ships, plying between Salina Cruez and San Francisco, will be put to the deliver freight to the many lines. lina Cruez and San Francisco, will be puton to deliver freight to the many lines,
plying in the Gulf of Mexico. A determined effort will be made to secure the
freight and low-priced passenger traffic of
San Francisco. On the other side of the,
isthmus it is expected to get the bulk of
the Biltopen file freight, such as dry
goods; which now comes by stentiship to New Orleans and by built to San Fran

To Enforce Armour Boycott, The National Retail Butchers' Protec tive Association, at its annual convention in Denver, instructed its police commit tee to enforce the boycott previously or-dered against all means handled by the Armour Packing Company. NEW KIND OF TELEGRAPH.

ow Possible to Send Messages from Ship to Shore,

A description of a new electric telegraph has been forwarded to the Department of State by Robert Kirk, consul at Copenhagen. The apparatus was constructed by a young boutswain in the Danish have and makes it possible to Danish navy, and makes it possible to communicate with a stip at a certain anchor ground without eny direct line from the land. An electric battery is placed on the slages with rone pole in contact with water an noise searth, while the current from the subter pole, through a telegraph my subter pole, through a telegraph my subter the pole, through a telegraph my subter the pole, through a telegraph my subter pole, through a telegraph is subtered to a subte which is laid out to the anchor ground and placed around the latter in a coil with a diameter of 1,000-1,200 feet. On board the ship at the anchor ground, or a small solenoid, with which a telephone is connected. When a message is sent from the land a bell sounds on the ship and the communication is sent by the telegraph key Danish pavy, and makes it possible to cation is sent by the telegraph key through the relephone instrument. The signals may he based on the Morse alpha bet. The apparatus may also be so con structed that an answer can be sent from he ship.

Caused by a Cloudburst.
Thursday mosning the fast mail train bound eastward on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern road dashed through i weak culvert near Otis, Ind., and the angineer and fireman were instantly kill-de. The accident is one of the worst the Lake Shore has had in years, but fortuuntely the passengers on the train escaped injury. A wachout, brought about by a heavy cloudburst, which suddenly struck that region Wednesday night, was the cause of the accident. The wrecked train was the fast mail for the east which leaves Chicago at 2:45 every morning, and is known as No. 44. It does not, as a rule, carry many passengers this side of Cleveland. Those who were on board were in the sleeper and coach at the rear. The train consisted of one of the larg ngines in use on the limited trains of th Lake Shore, two postal cars, a baggag car, day coach and Wagner sleeper. A the cars with the exception of the coach and the Wagner sleeping car left the track, and for all those who were on the train it was an almost miraculous escape from the sudden death which the unfortunate engineer and fireman in the cab of the engine suffered. As it was the passengers were severely shaken up and their confusion, when they realized what had taken place, was great. Death came to James Griffin, the engineer, and Mi-chael Roach, the fireman, almost instant-

v. When the crew and passengers o When the crew and passengers of the train began a search for them with lanterns they found them at the side of the locomotive. Both were dead and their bodies were horribly muthated, especially that of Griffin. Both of his legs were that of Griffin. Both of his legs wer floating on the surface of the water if the pool. His chest was terribly crushed and the remains are in such a condition as to be alimost unrecognizable.

Wrecked the Building. A 150 horse power boiler at the Louis ville brick and tile works, near Maximo five miles west of Alliance, O., exploded with terrific force, completely wrecking with terrific force, completely wrecking the building. Isafah Johnson, engineer, had his back broken, his body being pene-trated by an iron bolt. He will die, Sam-nel Snyder was badly injured about the head and his breast was crushed. He cánnot recover,

Thirty lives are reported lost by a cloud-lurst in Pine Creek Valley, Pa. The whole vælley, eight miles in length, is de-vastated. De Haven, a small town in Wildwood oil field, was swept by the mad rush of the flood and an entire family named Appleton was drowned. How many were in the family is not known.

Levy Made on a Hotel Dinner. Twenty-five guests waited half an hour longer than usual for their dinner at one of the Newark, O., hotels Wednesday. A constable attached the meal on a judg ment for a few dollars in favor of a ser vant girl. A friend of the boniface sup plied the money 1.57 thems

Mosquito Coast Is Flooded. Serious floods have caused much damage on the Mosquito coast. Several villages have been destroyed, the telegraph lines to Greytown are down, and the Co lombian schoever Pioneer, trading be tween Colon and Blue Fields, has been

om Shower of Touds in Konsus. A deluge of toads accompanied the heavy reinfall Tuesday night south of Topeka, Kan. A freight train at the foot of Wankarusa bill was stopped by them. Sand falled to make the wheels stick.

Left Worthless Notes Behind. Van Wert, Ohio, has decamped, leaving behind at least \$10,000 worth of notes with forged indorsements. Creditors are seriously disturbed at the condition of af-

Heat Kills a Fat Woman At Montgomery, W. Va., Mrs. John Waters, who weighed 350 pounds, died of excessive heat. The mercury was at

MARKET QUOTATIONS

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.50 to \$4.75; hoga, shipping grades, \$3.00 to \$3.50; sheep, fair to choice; \$2.50 to \$3.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 53c to 55c corn, No. 2, 22d to 23c; oats, No. 2, 14c to 16c; rye, No. 2, 28c to 30c; butter, choice creamery, 14c to 16c; eggs, fresh, 9c to 10c; new potatoes, per bushel, 20c to 30c; brown corn, common sheet to to 30e; broom corn, common short to choice dwarf, \$25 to \$60 per ton.

choice dwart, \$25 to \$00 per ton.
Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$4.75; hogs, choice light; \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, common to prime: \$2.00 to \$3.50; what, \$0. 2, 56c to 58c; corn, \$0. 2, white, 25c to 20c; onts, \$0. 2 white, 25c St. Louis-Cattle, \$3.50 to \$4.75; hogs St. Louis—Cattle, 53.50 to \$4.75; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.50; wheat, No. 2, 58c to 60c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 21c to 22c; oats, No. 2 white, 18c to 19c; rye, No. 2, 28c

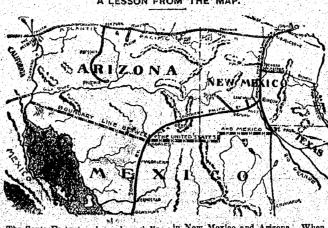
to 20c. Cincinnati—Cattle, \$3.50 to \$4.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, \$2.50 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2, 59c to 61c; corn, No. 2

mixed, 26c to 27c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 16c to 20c; fye No. 2, 20c to 31c. to zee; rye, No. 2, 226 to 316.
Detroit;—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$4.50; hogs, \$3.00° to \$3.75; sheep, \$2.00 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2 red, 60c to 62c; corn, No. 2 rellow, 25c to 27c; oats, No. 2 white, 23c to 24c; rye, 30c to 32c.

Toleda: Whent, No. 2 red, 416 to 62c; corn, Noi 2 rellow, 34c 46;25g; oats, No. 2 white, 13c to 10c tye, 10, 2, 30c to 32c; clover seed, \$4.35, 16 \$4.55. Milwaukee-Wheat, No. 2 spring, 55c

Minutage - Whent, No. 2 spring, 50c to 56c; corn. No. 3, 25c to 24c; cats, No. 2, white, 19c to 21c; barley, No. 2, 30c to 34c; rye, No. 1, 30c to 32c; potk, mess, \$6.00 to \$6.50. - \$16.5 \text{ } 1.5 \$3.00 to \$4.00; sheep, \$2.00 to \$3.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 61c to 62c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 29c to 31c; oats, No. 2 white,

24c to 25c.... New York—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.00; hogs 83.00 to \$4.25; sheep, \$2.00 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2 red, 68c to 65c; corn, No. 2, 28c to 30c; oats, No. 2 white, 20c to 22c; butter, creamery, 11c to 14c; aggs, Western, 10c to 13c. A LESSON FROM THE MAP



The Santa Fe system has a branch line which runs from Rincon, New Mexico, to Guaymas, Old Mexico, The company ays its section bands in both countries at the uniform rate of \$1 a day. But its American sections are twice as expensive o maintain as its Mexican sections Why? When the paymaster starts out on bis monthly round the puts, we will say, fl,500 in United States money in his box. fone thousand dollars of this money he pays to one thousand American laborers

crosses the Mexican boundary he changes the remaining \$500 into \$1,000 Mexican dollars, with which he pays one thousand Mexican laborers. On Sundary the men frequently cross the line. When the Mexican comes over to Arizona he finds, that the dollar which he received for a that the dollar which he received for a day's work is only 50 cents in "spending money." On the other hand, when his fellow laborer from the States crosses the line he receives two Mexican dollars for

SOME POOR DEBTORS.

Great Corporations Which Free Silve Out of Half of the Money Borrow

The free silver agitators claim to be orking in the interest of the deb of the country, whom they represent as being a large number of poor The creditor class is denounce small number of greedy bankers and monopolists, banded together for the purpose of oppressing the masses of the people. Repudiation of debts is openly advocated by the silverite and Populi press on the ground that the men who borrow money are more numerous than the men who lend. The belief that in some way free coinage will benefit poor debtors by injuring rich creditors is at the bottom of nine-tenths of all the de-

mands for cheap money.

The falsity of assertions that a scheme to pay debts in 50 cent dollars would help the poor and hurt only the can be easily seen by looking at a few of the prominent debtors of the country Among the great corporations which would be able to pay off their bonded indebtedness in dollars worth 50 cents are the following:

Chicago, Burlington and Quincy... Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul.. Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific... Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Lake Shore and Michigan Central... Northern Pacific: 42,000,000 Central Railroad of New Jersey. 19,000,000 Chicago and Northwestern. 78,000,000 Here are an poor debtors whose obli-gations of \$545,000,000 are payable in

coin—not gold. Under a free coinage law these corporations could pay the thousands of persons who hold their bonds, many of them held by savings banks, insurance companies, people of small means, etc., in \$272,500,000 worth of silver. And this is called a reform in the interest of the masses.

Low interest rates on farm mortgage under free silver is the bait which has caught a good many honest farmers. They will go back to sound money principles when they understand that interest rates are far lower in gold standard nations than in silver basis countries.



Ross Campaign Story. Several weeks ago Senator Knuts Nelson gave currency to a story which happily hit off the fallace underlying the silver issue. It related, as he told it, to a Swede who labored in his town for \$1 a day. He received his pay weekly in standard silver dollars, and being of an economical turn, hid the most of his earnings in an old stocking in his attic. His cabin took fire one night, and as it caught from the roof he was unable to get at his money. As soon as the ashes had cooled he took a shovel and recovered his savings, which had been melted into a mass of silver about as big as the crown of a cap He scraped off the soot and took it to the bank, where they weighed the silver and gave him 69 cents an ounce for it. The total came to \$63. "But I had \$120 in the stocking," said

he simple Swede.

"That may be so," replied the banker.

silver. Uncle Sam's stamp upon then is you can get for them now.

The moral of the story is obvious But Senator Nelson, or whoever told the story first, failed to copyright it or any of its details. So it began its rounds. The Swede became a laborer of every race in our heterogeneous pop ulation. His wages varied from \$1 to \$2, acording to the whim of the narra tor. He saved various amounts, but always in silver dollars, which were hidden in just the spot in his cabin where the fire caught first. The molter mass of silver varied greatly, but th reduction from standard dollars to a lump of silver always produced the same relative shrinkage in value. Here n came the useful moral of the story,-Chicago Times-Herald.

What 16 to 1 Menns

It means that 16 ounces of silver for debt paying purposes shall be made, by law, worth as much as 1 ounce of gold. One onnce of gold will now coin \$18.60. Sixteen ounces of silver shall be made to coin \$18.60.

You can buy in any market today 16 nunces of silver for \$9.94. The profit is 87 per cent, or \$8.66.
In other words, if a man borrows of

you today \$18.00 he can pay you, if "free silver at 16 to 1" becomes a law, with 89.94.

Look out that it doesn't! Silver is merely a commodity, like

If the government should say \$9.94 worth of wood shall cost \$18.60, would you buy it? Certainly not.

The silver dollar today is worth 58

cents. Its present ratio to gold is about \$1 to 1. All the governments in the world cannot change the commercial value of silver any more than that of coal, iron, tin or copper! The more silver produced the cheaper

Would England, France or Germany take in payment of debt from us for \$18.60, \$9.94, simply because our gov-

rnment said that \$9.94 worth of silver is worth \$18.60 of gold?

Certainly not! No more than you

would accept such a settlement of a personal debt A standard of exchange must be co-

extensive with the commercial world and acceptable to all concerned.

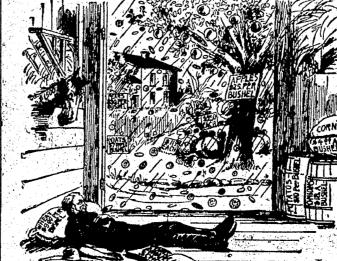
Have They Cornered the Copper Cents? A majority of the letters from the workingmen in your columns claim that gold has appreciated in value since 1873 and that this appreciation has been caused by the wicked bankers who have cornered all the gold. Has any one suggested that these wicked bankers have cornered all the cents? In 1873 it required 129 cents to pur-chase only one ounce of silver. To-day it requires only 68 cents to purchas lils same one ounce of silver. In 1879 t required 125 cents to purchase one oushel of wheat. To-day 63 cents will ourchase one bushel of wheat: And yet 100 cents will purchase the same amount of gold to-day as it could in 1873. Clearly, then, it is this bad little copper cent that has caused all our and times and not the gold. Let us compel all of our creditors to accept five mills instead of ten for 1 cent. common Sense in New York World.

Wave Earners Not Fooled. dianapolis. A few days ago the employes of a large manufacturing estab-lishment in that city were asked whether or not they favored the gold standard. Of nearly 1,500 workingmen who were interviewed 900 were outspoken for the maintenance of the money standard. Only 362 declared against it, and 158 said they were undecided.

A fine ounce of gold is worth \$20.67 Sixteen ounces of silver are worth \$11.20. Congress can legislate until it is black

in the face without making the ownce of gold worth less or the sixteen ounces but they contained only \$63 worth of of silver worth more.- New York Press

THE POPULIST'S DREAM.



MIRROR OF MICHIGAN

FAITHFUL RECOUNTING OF HER LATEST NEWS.

Rafal Accident at Port Huron-Extensive and Successful Case of Skin-Grafting-Kalamazoo People Have a Mosquito Plague.

Meets Death on His Yacht. At Port Huro, the steamer Norman-die crashed into the yacht Azalia, lying at the dock. Edward Hinkel, of Detroit, the owner, was thrown between the yacht and the dock by the shock of the collision and was instantly killed. His wife was standing by his side, when the accident happened. The yacht had a party of Mr. Hinkel's friends on board, and was going to Mackinac. The mate of the Normandie was in charge of the steamer who the accident happened. He is charge: with carelessness, as it is claimed that after seeing his boat take the sheer he did ot stop and back until he saw the co lision was inevitable. The Azalia is be ly damaged, and it will require \$2,000 for repair her. 10.69 Bushels an Acres

The Michigan crop report for August gives the average yield of whent per acre at 10.69 bushels; acreage, as shown by Supervisors' returns, £490,000; total yield, 15,900,000 bushels. The heavy rains have done much damage to wheat it southern countles. As to quality, 52 cor respondents in the southern counties answer good; 228 average and 158 bad; central counties, 83 good, 57 average and 21 bad; northern, 51 good and 16 bad. The corn is the best in years, the estimate for the State being 101 per cent. Oats are estimated to yield 31.8 bushels per again the State. This group has been acre in the State. This crop has been considerably damaged in the southern counties by the heavy rains. The aver-age condition of potatoes is 92; beans, 95. The yield per acre of clover and timothy hay is estimated at 72 per cent; meadows and pastures is 82 and clover sowed, 83. The apple crop promises to be heavy The apple crop promises to be heavy throughout the State. The figures are 112 per cent.

Trying to Win New Jersey Laurels The mosquitoes at Kalamazoo are terrible beyond description and their like never was seen there before. The whole valler is crowded with them and people cannot more without plowing through them. Several cases are reported where people, while out walking and bicycle riding have breathed them into their hungs with bad results, but ordinary bites have not resulted seriously so far as mown. Horses have been great sufferers from their bites. Screens are no barrier to their entrance to houses. The plague accounted for by the heavy rains which we flooded the lowlands and made breeding places for them. The faces of the people in that vicinity are like those afflicted with smallpox measles, but t is all the result of the pesky skeeter

Killed by a Cat. Howard, the 11-year-old son of David Lowe, died at Bay City of hydrophobia. He was bitten on the hand and cheek by cat six weeks ago. Dr. Stevenson thor oughly cleansed and cauterized the wounds and thought the boy would re-cover. Friday evening he was again summoned and found the boy in a frenzr, screaming and choking when water was brought in his presence. Narcotics were administered, but the boy did not sleep during the night. Saturday morning he was running about the house with eyes staring. The usual remedies were applied without results. At 10 o'clock in went into convulsions and died. The cat and been bitten by a dog suffering from

the rabies. Four Men Are Drowned Four persons were drowned in Lake Michigan Sunday afternoon at "Double I. gap," a mile north of Benton Harbor. They were: James Buttrick, "Frenchy," a stranger, Martin Manning, Frank Yering. The men, with a dozen others, were oathing, when two of the number who could not swim, were caught by the un-dertow and the others went to their rescue. Two brave fellows lost their lives in the effort, while a third

narrow escape, a drowning man clinging to him and pulling him under. Possesses a Patched Cuticle. A few days ago twenty members of th Maccabees contributed sixty pieces of cutile to be grafted on Miss Minnie Rupp, or St. Joseph, who was burned on July 4. The operation was successful. and twenty-eight more Maccabees contributed 108 pieces, which completely covers the burned place. The skin graft-ing has attracted much attention, and physicians from all over that part of the State witnessed the operation.

Short State Items A new bell weighing 1,550 pounds is being placed in the tower of the Central school building at Adrian to replace the old one, which, like the bell of 1770, is greatled.

Pickpockets were doing a thriving bus ness in Lansing until the officers caught on to the fact, after which the business was suddenly stopped. Six men are in

the city jail on suspicion. Benton Harbor voted \$30,000 worth of

bonds for public improvements, and there are nearly a dozen 'cross-country rail-roads from neighboring villages already planned on paper in the hope of getting a portion of the sum as bonds. Little Willie Hutchinson, of Sands own, was biften by a garter snake and cars are entertained for his recovery

While the garter snake is usually held to be harmless; this is the second case that has resulted seriously in that county. Such an enormous grape crop is in pro-

pect in Berrien County this season that the growers fear a profitable market can not be secured for their fruit and they are planning to establish wine presses in different localities to dispose of the surplus yield. Muskegon authorities, failing to secu

the passage of an ordinance prohibiting the riding of bicycles on the sidewalks till enforce an old ordinance which pro hibits vehicles being driven on sidewalks claim a bievele is a vehicle The Michigan Central Railroad has dis

continued the work of sawing off the ends of rails in West Bay Čity, a job that gave employment to forty hands. It was in-tended to take up and saw off the ends of every rail between Bay City and Macki naw. The work was well under way, and will be resumed when times become bet A farmer named Humphrey Tabor, liv-ing near Adrian, who hid in a haystack several days last summer, has disappear

ed. He left home six weeks ago with \$900 insurance money he had received from the burning of a mill. It is said there was more money coming to him from insurance companies. The Muskegon Council is contemplat ing a novel step to compel the Toledo, Sag-inaw and Muskegon and Grand Rapids and Indiana Raffroad Companies to carry out their agreement to pay their share to ward maintaining Webster avenue via duct. It is to demolish the bridge and he companies to put in a crossing

and flagmen.

Three barns belonging to Ben and Purd Herring, near Litchfield, were destroyed. The flouring mill of Girard is being dismuntled and abandoned because of lack of

support. An infant child of M. T. Dunsmore Upton, fell into a boiler of cold water and

os drowned. A project is on foot to establish the largest sanitariums in the State at Port Austin.

Two Adrian anglers, last week while trolling caught a pickerel at Devil's Lake. which weighed eleven pounds.

Bay City Germans say that a majority of the Board of Education is in favor of teaching German in the ward schools.

Raymond Contes and sister, charged with conspiring to slay the latter's his-band, at Holland, will be tried separately. Henry Lamphier, an Imlay City farmer, ad a valuable horse frightfully cut on a narbed wire fence Tuesday, and it may

not live. A party of campers on Moua lake, near Muskegon, report that their camp was raided by thieves and nearly everything: portable was take ing a \$100 bicycle. was taken, among the goods be-

Walter Scott, the Chicago young man who was killed by lightning while riding his wheel, was about to marry a Miss Scott of Battle Creek. The young lady is prostrated with grief.

Theron Graham and son, of Forest, are in jail at Flint, charged with stealing a span of horses from Graham's father. Nelson Graham is thereon borrowed the horses and then sold them in l'uscola County.

At Pine Lake, Oakland County, several tents were blown away and lodged in the tops of frees. Many campers at the Oak-land County lakes got scared during the night and fled in night clothes to neighoring farm houses.

While Lewis Shettler, aged 34 years, was in bathing at the iron bridge over the Huron river, four miles south of Pinckney, he became tangled in the weeds and wild rice growing in the river, and before help could reach him was drowned.

The large number of dead limbs on the numerous oak trees of Dexter have at-tracted considerable attention and left o an examination of the trees, which shows a small worm as the cause. The ground beneath the trees is literally cover-

The report of the State salt inspector for July gives the inspection for that month as 305,324 barrels, as follows: Manistee county, 104,037 barrels; Mason 73,973; Saginaw, 43,002; St. Clair, 41,494; Bay, 38,006; Wayne, 10,190; losco, 22,002; Midland, 1,000 barrels.

Miss Ina Cornell, of Joyfield, while attending the summer normal at Benzonia, went bathing in Crystal lake and was frowned. A friend of hers, Miss Lawrence, nearly met the same fate while attempting a rescue. Miss Cornell was 17 years old and the daughter of a Methodyears old an ist minister. W. R. Tebbels, of Smyrna, thought the

odor of sulphur was very strong in his min and went upstairs to investigate. He found the building had been struck by lightning and the upper story on fire. He extinguished the flames with a chemical fire extinguisher and the mill escaped with slight damage.

There is a tremendous kick on the price paid by the city of Kalamazoo for the brick pavement being laid. It is claimed that it will cost \$2,700 more than the same pavement costs in South Bend. The job was let without advertising for bids and was strongly opposed by some mem-bers of the City Council. Coons & Bixby

are the contractors. One night recently three measley curs paid a visit to the sheep fold of M. D. Hibbard, near Clare, killing two and mangling several others. The gentleman shot one of the dogs and followed the thers home. Several others report trou-le of the same kind, and it would be a cool thing if farmers would shoot every worthless dog that comes snooping tround their premises. A sheep-killing log is one of the most expensive luxuries

hat a community can support.

Bradley Abels, the old gentleman of Elsic who was accidentally shot by some-young boys while they were in a boat on Maple river shooting at turtles Aug. on Maple river shooting at turties and, and the turties and the shooting of the old gentleman, who was nearly 80 years old, never fully regained consciousness, only occasionally seeming to recognize the nembers of his filmily or what was being said to him. He was universally liked and respected, having been one of the earliest settlers, and rearing a large fam-ily of children, who, eight in number, were all in attendance at their father's funeral. The boys, aged from 9 to 14 years, who were the cause of this sad affair, were all examined by the prose-cuting attorney, but what steps will be aken in the matter has not yet been decided upon. The deceased was a cousin of the late W. Jennings Demorest, publish-

er of Demorest's Magazine.

The cook at the Lawrence House, Adrian, and the clerk had an altercation Monday, and the cook was arrested. When Monday, and the cook was arrested, when the officer served the warrant, a. Missalove, who is a dining room, girl and a sister of the cook, went into hysterical convulsions. The officer sent the brother to her, and he reached the room just as the was about to drink a dose of carbolic the was about to drink a dose of carbolic acid. She swallowed but little of the stuff, but spilled it over her face and person, burning her somewhat, but the thinks she did not drink enough to prove fatal.

Attorney General Maynard has given hairman Malone of the State central committee of the national party an opin-ion to the effect that a woman is not eligi-ble to hold any elective State office. These offices, he says, are created by the consti-tution, and it would be absurd to say that tution, and it would be absurd to say that a woman, who, under the constitution is not permitted to vote for a constitutional office, could hold a constitutional office. The opinion was called out by the fact that the nutionalists have nominated Mrs. Lucy S. Morehouse for superintendent of public instruction.

A man named Clinton, of Vernon, has met his just deserts. He used a nail fastened to the end of a whip with which to punish his horse and while making a swing with the lash to strike the horse, the nail struck him in the eye, destroying the sight.

he sight. A Litchfielder remarked to his wife, as he slid off the front porch, moistened his hands and advanced on a weed in the yard: "That, blaned hurdook has got to come out of that." He closed in with it, braced his feet, gave a grunt and out it came, roots and all, and with it his wife's

and ring, lost four years ago. Mrs. Edwin Barrett, of Oakley, attempted suicide by taking arsenic. It is alleged that Mr. Barrett and his wife have not lived very happily together. They were married only last March. Mrs. Barrett applied for a divorce a short time

Roy Bradford, of St. Joseph, was locked up on the steamer City of Chicago on her trip over from Chicago Tuesday ufternoon, because he was conducting a scalper's business on the boat, after being repeatedly ordered to quite He was lib-rated when shore was reached, and he commenced a suit for \$10,000 damages against the Graham & Morton Transpor-

tation Company.

"Unlimited" coinage of silver would exhaust its credit, by exhausting its power to redeem its pledge to maintain silver at a parity with gold, at the ratio of 10 to 1. The consequence would be that the silver deliar would soon decline in purchasing, power to the commercial value of the builton it contains, and would be worth little, if any more than half-adeliar in gold. As all private and public debts not explicitly payable in gold would then be payable in these half-rate dollars, our gold would disappear from circulation and would quickly be drawn out of the country in paying our obligations and burchases from gold-using countries where our silver coins would not be accepted. As a consequence we should in a few months lose all of our \$012,000,000 of gold, leaving us with a much contracted and greatly depreciated currency. A disastrous panic would ensue, followed by the suspension of thousands of factories and business collapse, and the loss of employment by hundreds of thousands of factories and laborers.

Under our present monetary system, and butil the agitation for the free coinage of silver became a dangerous menace to business and labor, we had the most prosperous years ever known in American history.

SILVER AND COMMERCE.

SILVER AND COMMERCE.

How Free Coinage Would Incommode Our Foreign Trade.

One of the first and most disastrous effects of a change of the standard of value in this country from gold to silver would he the dislocation of our foreign trade. Every merchant understands, though it is probable that thousands of his fellow, citizens do not, that all trade done between nations that are on a gold standard basis is subject te an enormous fine in the shape of losses incurred by reason of the fluctuations in the rate of exchange.

exchange.

Merchants understand, and they should.

paid for there at prices reckoned and stated in gold. No act of Congress making silver the standard of value, or pretending to give it equality as such with gold at 16 to 1, or at any other arbitrary ratio, will have any effect at all in Liveryon or London. They buy and sell in those cities in terms of gold not by the coined gold sovereign of England, but by the pound sterling of gold which means a pound in weight and not in coin. And that is something that American law cannot, touch. We can change our own stundard if we choose, and make it different to that of Great Britain, France, Germany and the other principal commercial countries of the world, but we cannot make them change theirs.

"What then would happen in shipping cargoes of American merchandise to any European markets if this country adopts a silvir basis? It is clear that their silver price on this side would be constantly affected, and harmfully on the whole, by the fluctuations, upwards and downwards, of the gold price of silver itself in London, Paris and Berlim This would infroduce an element of endless confusion into our foreign trade both ways, and compel merchants on both sides to be confundly soculating on the probable rise or fall of silver between the salling of a slip from one side of the Atlantic and the unloading of her cargo off the other. Our foreign trade would thus be subject to the risks of gambling. Every consignment of goods sent from our ports, to those of gold standard countries, and vice versa, would have to be made largely on chances. Neither the shippers nor the consignees would be willing to take these chances, except with the expectation and assurance that their prolis would be proportionately larger for the extra risk they ran—Shipping and Commercial List.

An Object-Lesson on Free Silver.

ping and Commercial List.

An Object-Lesson on Free Silver.

"Do you wish to know how you can turn the tide in favor of "sound money?" Let, our, great railroads run free excursions to 'Mexico and Colombia—free only to representative laboring men (not walking 'delegates)—and show them the practical operations of free silver; show it in its glory and in its fulness; show how jilcasant it is for labor to be crucified on the cross of silver. 'All expenses should he paid, and a most merry crowd it will be. It is not bribery nor buying of votes, but education by object-lesson.—Bassenie!, 'Ala, communication to the New York World.

"The Fool's Beyenee." Let our great railroads run free excursions to Mexico and Colombia—free only to representative laboring men (not walking delegates)—and show them the practical operations of free silver; show it in its globerations of the silver show it in its run free excursions in the cross of silver. All expenses should be paid, and a most merry crowd it will be. It is not bribery nor buying of votes, but education by object-lesson.—Bessener, Ala, communication to the New York Tribuse.

There was once a man who climbed at twee and had in his hand a saw. And while he was in the tree his enemy came beneath it and lay down to sleep in the shade. And the man said to him self: "Behold, my enemy is asleep and in my power! I will avenge myself upon him by sawing off a limb of this street, and all was grievous."

The whole Trouble with Silver.

The silver would in minerat

ly injured. But the sleeping man bring not injured.

THE MORAL.

ity, made this declaration:

If the Democratic party, after you go home, indorses your action and this becomes your sendment. I want to promise you that I will go out and serve my comitry and my God under some other name, if I go alone.

Divested of the hyperbole, which is Mr. Bryan's favorite rhetorical figure, this declaration meant that he would desert the Democratic party and become a Populist.

Does aurong don't the be he has full.

this 'declaration meant that he would desert the Democratic party and become a Populist.

Does anyone doubt that he has fulfilled his declaration?

'Mr. Bryan is the nominee of three national conventions. Two of these were openly and avowedly Populistic. The third—the one which met in Chicago—was Populist in everything but name, and that name was stolen from a party with which it had no sympathy.

That it was a Populist convention was proved by the fact that it nominated Mr. Bryan. That gentleman could not have accepted the Democratic platform of 1802 or of any previous year. He could not have accepted the Democratic platform of 1802 or of any previous year. He could not have faced a Democratic convention with his record behind him.

Nor, on the other hand, could the Chicago convention have nominated a Democrat. The feeble attempts that were made to do so showed the estimate in which Democrats were held by the convention. Teller, the Republican, was accorded consideration and might have been nominated, but Democrats of lifelong standing were either contemputuously thrust aside cr not mentioned at all.

It was a Populist convention. The two St. Lonis assemblages which have adjourned after indorsing Mr. Bryan were also Populist conventions. He has had the indorsement of no one but Populists for the last three years. He is claimed by the Populists. He is a Populist. Is any further argument necessary?—From the Chicago Chronicle (Dem.).

reason of the fluctuations in the rate of excharge.

Merchants understand, and they should now take the trouble to explain it to other the contents understand, and they should now take the trouble to explain it to other the contents understand, and they should now take the trouble to explain it to other the contents of the contents

What Silver Means to Workingmen.

There are \$4.500,000,000 in wages to be paid the workingmen of this country annually at 50 cents on the dollur. That is what the Democratic platform means, Who are the creditor class in the United States? There are the bondholders, who have about \$600,000,000 of government bonds, they could be paid in silver dollars worth 50 cents each. Then there comes the 10,000,000 laboring men, from the farm hand to the rallroad engineer, from the counter girl to the cashier, earning from \$1 to \$4 each per day, at the lowest average \$1.50 a day, making \$15.00,000 annually, seven times as much as all the government bonds outstanding. To pay the workingmen in 50-cent silver dollars would mean the amnual loss of one-half their income, or \$2.250,000,000; or in plain words his wages would be cut down from \$1.50 to 75 cents a day.—A Workingman in New York Tribune.

poured in under free coinage. You might just as well expect them to be able to make every poor man rich. The sliver coin would go for its bullion worth, and the laborer, the mistress of the house, every one, would have to receive the market quotation daily in order to, "adjust." You can grant nothing to uncertain primary more except the xuin of the holder. You might as well grant that the drugglist could accommodate himself to a variable measure for poisonous drugs. The Lord help the patient who would have to "adjust" under such circumstances.—H. A. Fairbairn in New York Evening Post.

THE MORAL.

THE MO

Q.—What silver-standard countries have free coinage? A.—Not one. There is not in all the world a mint open to the free coinage of silver at any ratio.

Q.—Does not Mexico coin all silver brought to her mints? A.—Yes; but she charges \$4.41 for each 100 coins, and the coinage is at 16.51 to 1, so that she re-coins European silver at a cost to the holder of about 10 per cent, and Ameri-can silver at a cost of 7 per cent.

Q.—Does not India free cein silver? A.—No. The mint was closed three years ago.

Q.—Does not Japan coin free? A.—No. The mint closed some years ago. It coins subsidiary silver on government account, as all mints do. The curvency is Bank of Japan notes, \$134,000.000, redeemable in full legal tender silver coin. These notes correspond to our greenbacks of 1808, except that they do not go below 50 per cent, discount.

Q-What is the result? A.—That the finances are disordered. There is no security for business. There is no fixed standard of value. The yen (dollar) is worth 53 cents in gold one day and 51 the next, as the price of silver fluctuates in the market, exactly as our greenbacks fluctuated:

Q.—Is this true of all silver standard countries? A.—It is true of each and all. There is not one in which business is not speculation, because there is no fixed standard of value.

Q.—What is meant by "a silver basis?"

A.—That the notes issued are redeemable

A.—That the notes issued are redeemable in silver; that silver is the money of final redemption.

Wield of Parm Products.

We decline in the value of farm products is sufficiently accounted for without reference to the "crime of 1873," by the increase of acreage in cultivation. In the United States alone, the amount of land planted in wheat, in 1875, was 26, 381,512 acres; in 1891 it was 30,916,807 acres—an increase of 50 per cent. The yield of wheat in the United States in 1875 was 292,136,000 bushels—an increase of more than 100 per cent. In addition to this increase in the amount of wheat produced in this country, a similar increase has occurred in India, Russia and South America. Prices are fixed by the law of supply and demand. The increase in the supply has lowered the price. A similâr increase has taken place in the production of corn, oats, cotton and other agricultural products.

POLITICAL NOTES.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The United States Tobacco Journal complains sarcastically of the demonstration of tobacco, "the money standard of old Virginia," and laments the passing of the good old times when "it took

REMARKABLE RESEMBLANCES BETWEEN THE CANDIDATES.



-Cincinnati Enquirer.

AN ORIGINAL POPULIST. Seymour F. Norton, Whom Bryan Defeated at St. Louis,

The only competitor with any consid erable following whom Bryan had to erable following whom Bryan had to fear in the St. Louis convention of the Populists, was Mr. Seymour F. Nor-ton, of Chicago. Mr. Norton is a ple-turesque character and his handsome face and soldierly air would command admiration and attention in any as semblage. He is tall and evinces a kindly manner. His mustache is nearly white, and his bushy hair is streaked with the gray that comes with fifty years of life. He always wears a slouch

His life has been a struggle against the favored few and in behalf of the



SEYMOUR F. NORTON.

péople. What either of the great par ties advocated he opposed, believing that they were not at bottom in symon the with the people. Mr. Norton was a leader of the greenback idea before Peter Cooper arose to prominence in the Greenback party. On several occasions Mr. Norton had been the par-ty's nomince for high office. In the hope of advancing the interests of the Greenbackers he wrote a book entitled "Ten Men of Money Island," in which money is made very easy to get. His party gradually dissolved and its rem-nants gravitated into the Populist movement at its inception. Mr. Norton is credited with having given the Pop-ulists their creed. He is said to be the author of their financial plank. For ten years past Mr. Norton has been the publisher of a weekly paper in Chicago. Mr. Norton is not a wealthy man, but he has given freely of his time and money to what he believed to be the cause of the people. He is a native of Vermont, but has spent the greater part of his life in the West.

Saved Two Lives in One Day. Ferdinand Trentman performed two acts of heroism at Halley, Idaho, Wedresday morning. One was the saving of a human life, and the other placing his own life in jeopardy. The warm weath his life he is a sweet thing.

er having caused a very preceptible rise to the water in the river, it became necessary to remove the brush that had accumulated on the edge of the dam at the foot of Bullion street. James Riggen and Fred Trentman, a young blacksmith, were carried out to the dam in a chair, secured to ropes drawn down by pulleys. Having an ax apiece they

Riggen then caught hold of the liferope and was drawn to the shore, Trentman did not, however, even try to catch the rope. Taking hold of the axes he floated on the brush to the bridge, about 100 feet away. As he neared it, he yelled to those on the bridge to get out of the way. He then threw the axes on the bridge, and jumped on the bridge himself as he got in reach. The brush must have been moving at the rate of twelve or fifteen miles an hour. If he had failed to jumn just when he did he would have been a dead man.

The same morning Joseph Yetzer, Trentman and others tried to dislodge huge tree which had lodged against the central pier of the main bridge at Bullion street. Yetzer, who was standing on the bridge, attempted to lasso the trunk, but lost his balance and was pulled into the river on the upper side of the bridge, but reappeared on the lower side in a second or two. Trent-man instantly jumped into the raging torrent, swam to his drowning partner, and succeeded in pushing him ashore, about 200 feet below.—Portland Oregonian.

Hooked a Sea Lion While Fishing. A sea lion story comes from San Die go, Cal., that is substantiated by the skin of the lion, now at the home of the captor. An angler on the Government jetty at the harbor mouth baited his hook with a smelt. The hook was swallowed by a small leopard shark. A large sea lion happened by and was attracted by the furious antics of the cap tive shark as the fish endeavored to break the line. The lion paddled up and swallowed the shark and hook. The barb of the stout hook became firmly implanted in the vitals of the lion Then there was fun for the angler. The line was tied to the jetty. Several men alded the angler in playing the lion. For more than an bour there was a furious fight. The lion resorted to all the cunning known to his kind to get away. It was useless. His strength was ex-hausted. The beast was drawn to the shore and dispatched with a club.

Soakleigh-Why did you quit drink-

Hardup-I have seven reasons for it. Soakleigh-What are they? Hardup-A wife and six children. Washington Times.

After a man is a widower, he begins to discover that for the second time in



THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

SERIOUS SUBJECTS CAREFULLY CONSIDERED.

A Scholarly Exposition of the Lesson -Thoughts Worthy of Calm Reflec tion-Half an Hour's Study of the Scriptures-Time Well Spent,

Lesson for Aliguet 23. Golden Text.—"Honor thy father and thy mother, that thy days may be long upon the land which the Lord thy GoJ glychi, thee."—Exodus 20: 12. This lesson is found in 2 Sam. 15: 1-12: and has for its subject Absalom's rebel-

Introductory.

The forgiveness of Dayld's sin carried with it no exemption from the consequences, of his evil example, and neglect quenoes of his evil example, and neglect of parental duty. About the first thing he did, after the birth of Solomon, was to go down to Rabbah and take the eddy, after it had been forced into subjection by Joab's long siege. Cruel and barbarous punishments were inflicted on the unfortunate inhabitants. We are told to judge these cruelties according to the sendiments of the age; but if David's spiritual history was anything like that related in the afty-first fifty-second and other history was anything like that related in the fitty-first, fitty-second and other paalms, he must have been far in advance of his age, and we are obliged to admit strange inconsistencies in his character, even after that great crisis in his life. The worst part of Dayld's punishment was the sins of his children. These began with the crime of Amnon against his half sister Tamar, which Dayld allowed to go unpunished, though he was "yery wroth." This is about the only place where we can sympathize with Absalom, the brother of the wronged girl. To behold his father, who in earlier years had been famous for plety and abborhad been famous for plety and abkor-rence of even the thought of sin, fallen so low that he permitted such torrible crimes to go on in his own household, sitting by in impotent wrath, must have provoked the hearty contempt of Absu join. The young man waited his time, and finally took vengeance into his own hands and procured the death of Amnon. That was one good-for-nothing out of the way. But David, who had felt it a plous duty to execute the murderers of Ish-bosheth and to torture and mangle the people of Rubbah, now mourned bitterly for the wretch Amnon, and Absalom was obliged to flee. He took refuge in Keshur, a district southwest of Damascus, and remained there three years. Then Joab contrived a scheme to bring about a reconcillation. Whether David still felt resentment, and Joab acted the part of

resentment, and Joab acted the part of peacemaker, or on the contrary David desired to bring his son back but did not know how to do so without sacrificing royal dignity, is not certain, on account of the ambiguity of 2 Sam 18: 39 and 14: 1. The English versions support the latter ditermitive, but the other interpretation of the original has much in its favor. Jonb, like Nathan, got David to compain himself, as to a general case, stated in particular form, and they ensure the contract of the original has not a general case, stated in particular form, and they ensure the contract of the contract of the contract of the case compile hisself, as to a general case, stated in particular form, and then enforced the decision upon his own case. The woman's guilty son should not be executed, because that would simply add another tragedy to the list; very well then, let the king recall Absalom. The elaborate form of persuasion described in 2 Sam. 14: 1-20 does not seem like an argument addressed to a man whose mind was already tayorably inclined. But it had its effect, and Joab was given perhaps the state of t had its effect, and Joab was given per-mission to bring Absalom back, but not to allow him to come into the king's pres-ence. After two years of residence in Jerusalem, still under the royal displeas ure, the last restriction was removed and Absolom was received by his father.

Explanatory.

"It came to pass after this." a natural consequence of David's vacillating course, during the past seven years. The readmission of Absalom to favor was not due to any repentance of his, but to the efforts of Joah Absalom and propably best of Joab. Absalom had probably been meditating treason during those two years of disgrace at Jerusalem.—"Charlots and horses:" a charlot and horses. It is still the custom in the East for distinguished travelers to have one or more men to run before them to clear the road. Absalom had fifty, apparently intending to overwhelm the people by his magnificance before he stole their hearts by uncreased condesseration.

expected condescension.

"Beside the way of the gate:" that is,
"by the side of the road leading to the
gate of the king's palace, where he sat to
transact, business." Of this custom,
which still prevails is some eastern comminities—not in the case of kings, but in that of municipal officers—the name Sub-lime Porte, applied to the Turkish govern-ment, is a relic.—Absalom's method of ingratiating himself with the people is startlingly similar to the ward politi-He probably despised his supporters, won by such methods, as heartily as our Crok-ers and Platts despise their tools. Doubters and Platts despise their tools. Doubt-less the self-respecting Israelites, who came to court and beheld the disgusting spectacle of the king's son kissing every-body that came along wondered what the kingdom was coming to.

"After forty years:" should be, without

"After forty years," should be, without doubt, four years, Probably the time is counted from Absalom's reconciliation with his father—Absalom's yow was, of course, a pretext for summoning an assembly. It acquired plausibility from the fact that Hebron was his birthplace and the home of his childhood.
"Then I will serve the Lord:" that is, will offer a sacrifice to him; it is a promise to do a particular act, not to adopt a general line of conduct.

general line of conduct.

general line of conduct.

"Absalom reigneth in Hebron." "The choice of Hebron clearly shows that Absalom expected to find his chief support in the tribe of Judah. It is probable that the old tribal jealousies had been revived, and that Judah resented its absorption into the nation at large. Such a spirit of discontent would account for the slackness of Judah to bring back the king when the rebellion was over (19: 11). He-bron itself, too, probably contained many persons who were aggrieved by the re-moval of the court to Jerusalem."-Kirk

patrick. "That were called:" invited to the sac "That were called:" invited to the sac-rificial feast without knowledge of, the treasonable plot. Once involved in Ab-salom's "sacrifice," they would be strong-ity tempted to side with him in order to save their own heads.
"Ahithophel." he has been compared to Judas. Perhaps Ps. 41: 3 refers to him," which das quoted in reference to Tudas in Belmals 18.

jum? which is quoted Judas in John 18: 18.

Next Lesson-"Absalom's Defeat and Death."-2 Sam. 18: 9-17, 32, 33.

Anxiety Hurtful Analety Hurtin and Analety Hurtin and Analety Hurtin and Analety of It does not empty, to-morrow, brother, of its strength. It does not make you escape the cyll, it makes you, until to cope with it watened comes. It does not have to have to make you had to have to have to make you and the post of the copy in the copy with it watened comes. It does not have to make you and it robs to day. For bless to-morrow, and it robs to-day. Fe every day has its own burden. God gives us power to bear all the sorrows of His making; but He does not give us the power to bear the sorrows of our own making, which the anticipation



Bathing. Bathing is first of all for cleanliness. but it should be practiced also for its good effect upon the skin, the circulation and the nutrition. It affords an excellent stimulus for the akin, improving the tone of its minute network of vessels, increasing the excretion which is carried on by its glands, and thus relieves the kidneys and liver of much of their work. It acts as an additional stimulus to the circulation by causing the blood to flow more thoroughly through all the organs of the body as well as through the minute blood-vessels of the skin itself. It im-proves nutrition by causing a more rapid removal of the waste products

from the system.
One of the most invigorating forms of hathing is the cold sponge bath taken in the morning before breakfast. Persons who do not react readily after such a bath, such as the very young, the very old, or those who are seriously weakened by disease, should not practice it. For a person of average health, how-

ever, the cold bath is an excellent tonic.

The exhibitantion and warmth of the cold sponge bath can be increased by drying and rubbing the body with a rough towel.

Care should aways be taken not to have the bath too prolonged, or of a-temperature so low as to prevent the reactionary dilation of the vessels of the skin. If the cold sponge bath is taken regularly the blood vessels of the skin are trained to contract and relax easily, and therefore habitual bathers are comparatively little liable to catch cles and the amount of coloring matter in them is increased by cold baths. An excellent way of becoming accustomed to the cold sponge bath is to begin with water which is tepid, and gradually reduce its temperature until absolutely cold water can be borne and enjoyed.

A PRETTY POPULIST.

Mrs. Roberts Is Charming in Manner

and Has a Silvery Voice. One of the features of the Populist National convention was the brief and eloquent speech in which Mrs. Minerva Roberts, of Denver, seconded the nomination of Bryan. Mrs. Roberts is



MRS. MINERVA BOBERTS.

young and handsome, and it is not sur prising that she received an ovation. She is a school teacher by profession and first entered politics a year ago as a candidate for county school superintendent in Denver. She was defeated by another woman, who ran on the Republican ticket. Mrs. Roberts has gained a great reputation as a public speaker. Her voice is low and deep, and well modulated. She says that the women of Colorado are using their right to vote with discretion, and that they are slowly familiarizing themselves with questions of government. At present their interest centers principally in educational matters.

A Despotic Postmistress.

She was postmistress of Penzance, Cornwall, and ruled her office with a hand of steel. She had two rules which admitted of no exception—she never gave change, and she would not open the office window when 'Box Closed' or "Mail not Sorted" was placarded. The sport-loving gentry often tried to break through her cast-iron rules. Two such attempts Mr. Baines, sometime inspector general of her majesty's mails, chronicles in his book, "On the Track of the Mail-Coach:

A traveler wagered that he would break through the blockade of "Box Closed." He knocked so persistently at the little window, that at last it was opened for enough for him to thrust in a bundle of letters. He thought for a moment that he had won; but he didn't know the postmistress, who flung his letters into the street. Then a colonel undertook to under-

mine the postmistress's position on the giving-of-change question. Presenting himself at the window, he tendered a half-crown, requesting to be supplied with a shilling's worth of postage stamps.

"I give no change," said the lady.

"Oh, very well!" replied the colonel. He withdrew for a minute or two. and then returned with a bag of sixty pennies. Tapping gently at the window, he suavely said, "A penny stamp, f you please, madam."

She fixed him with the glittering eve of triumph, took the penny, gave the stamp, and shut the window. A minnte later there wan a second knock and a second request, "A penny postage stamp, if you please, madam!" At the thirtieth penny, the postmistress sur-rendered and agreed to give change.

What She Meant. Bearded Lady (striking the fat wonan on the jaw)—Yes, you did. Fat Wowan—What did I do? Bearded Lady-Tried to have my con-

tract cancelled by telling the manager that I had a close shave this morning. Woman (apologetically)-Law sakes! I meant that you had a narrow escape from being run over by a trolley car.—New York World.

Enjoying It. And the soul of the wicked one was

next condemned to fall through space at the rate of a mile a minute for 100, 200 gents.

10,000th ghostly, milepost, "this beats of sorrow most assuredly is.—Isu Mac, stry consting I ever tried."—Indianap olis Journal.

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS



REPUBLICAN NATION'L TICKET FOR PRESIDENT.

WILLIAM MOKINLEY, Jr.

- of onic -

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

GARRETT A. HOBART, of NEW JERSEY.



REPUBLICAN STATETICKET

FOR GOVERNOR, HAZEN S. PINGREE, of Wayne. For Lieutenant Governor. THOS. B. DUNSTAN, of Houghton. For Secretary of State, WASHINGTON GARDNER, of Calhoun. For Treasurer,

GEORGE A. STEEL, of Clinton. For Auditor General. ROSCOE D. DIX, of Berrien. For Commis'r. of Land Office, WM. A. FRENCH. of Presque Isle For Auditor General, FRED A. MAYNARD, of Kent.

For Supt. of Pub. Instruction, JASON E. HAMMOND, of Hillsdale For Mem. St. Bd. of Education. JOHN W. SIMMONS, of Shiwassee

Republican Congressional Convention.

vention of the Tenth District will the opposition press claim we have meet in the city of Cheboygan, Thurstone digest — Cheboygan Tribune The Republican Congressional Con day, August 27th, 1896, at 10 a. m. local time, for the purpose of putting in nomination a candidate for Consuch other business as may properly several counties will be entitled to the following representation:

Glad win. Iosco, Midland, Arenac. Bay. Cheboygan, 20 Montmorency, Otsego, Ogema, Oscoda, Emmett, Presque Isle, 2.

H. H. APLIN

L. B. EDINBOROUGH Sec.

Representative Convention.

The Republican Representative hereby called to be held at the Court House in Grayling, on Friday, Aug. 28th, 1896, at 2 p. m. for the purpose of nominating a candidate for sale district, and transacting such other business as may come before the convention. Fach county is entitled to representation as follows: Alpena, 7; Crawford, 2; Oscoda, 2; Otsego, 2; Montmorency, 2.

By order of Committee

N. L. PARMATER,

CHAIRMAN.

H. K. GUSTIN, Secretary.

The first straw from Maine is that of the 187 newspapers in the State only nine are for Bryan and Sewall.

The Republican party has always been in favor of the best possible form of money, and opposed to all schemes of depreciation and repudia-

The Boy Orator of Nebraska would never have suspected that he was a Democrat had he not been nominated for President by the Chicago Conven tion.-Indianapolis Journal.

Mrs. Lease probably made no bargain with the Populists. No woman with the bargain instinct would want to pay \$1 for an article worth 53 cents.-Philadelphia Times (Dem.)

Mai. Loomis, private Secretary to ocratic party is responsible for the "demonetization of our wool, and retiring our sheep from circulation,"

There is not a silver country where the workingman earns good wages. That is something upon which the wage earner may well ponder. - Ex.

While Mr. Bryan is upon his oratorial cruise for New York he should carry with him at least a pocketful Austria-Hungary, Netherlands, Canof quotation marks. - Globe Dem-

The telegraph states that a Misouri negro has gone crazy over the financial question. Why single out poor negro in this way, when there was the whole Chicago Convention.

The Germans have a proverb: "It a dog bites me once it is his fault; If twice, it is my fault." The people of this country have been bitten once by the Popocratic dog. — National Tribune.

The Burlington Gazette, the oldest Democratic paper in Iowa, has come out against Bryan. It says that it value of the rupee in India the value has fought the battles of the Demoit the Mexican dollar rapidly declined. ocracy for 62 years, but does not feel that this is a democratic fight.

How can sliver be said to have een demonetized in 1873, when there have been 54 times as many silver dollars coined since then as there were before that time?

the free silver agitation. Other large factories in the Second city will folow suit.

Mr. Bryan has a wonderful presence, a magnetic voice and a fine gesture. These, coupled with Congressman McCall's brains, make his gressman McCall's brains, make his obtain the same class of laborers for speeches master places. — Wichits from \$1.50 to \$2 Mexican per month,

The only newspaper in Chicago that s supporting the Altgeld ticket is owned and edited by Joseph R. Dunlop, who was recently convicted of sending indecent literature through

The report of the Treasury shows rapid decrease in in the number f silver dollars in circulation. Aug 1st, 1896, there were only 51,999,797 outside of the Treasury vaults, a decrease of 7,306.130 since Jan. 1st. If people really want silver why don't they take it out and use it.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder World's Fair Highest Award.

The Republican papers, that have prosed the nomination of Hizzoner will find comfort in the thought that that 75,000 majority, which Mr. Pingree is going to receive, will make pretty good sauce for the baked crow

Bless you! There will be a future gress, the selection of a congressional for the Democratic party if the committee, and the transaction of Bryanites should win; for their victory would bring such misery upon the country that the rank and file would rend, limb from limb, the lead-ers who had deluded them, and would coinsge of silver at the ratio of 15 to 1 return almost to a man to the true Democracy,-Louisville Courier Jour-

paper, the London Times, and has Convention for the Alpena district is gathering the material for them in Europe. The work will necessitate his spending part of the summer in England, and the remainder in Germany.

Jack Pine Correspondence.

John Funch intends putting in 30 cres of wheat this fall. Mrs. Huldah Ryckman, aged 71

years, picked two bushels of huckleberries this season. John Funch prepared himself to do

all the threshing in this section, and labor is now at inflation prices, and on his second job, broke his power just as high as it would be under any onditions. But if free silver were and has sold the separator to L. H. Richardson.

There will be a baptism, by immersion, in the Au Sable river, 11 miles west of the residence of the son of Henry Hartman. All are cerdially invited to att end. Elder Graff will officiate.

Maple Forest Correpondence.

Black berry season will soon be over The farmers are plewing for fall

Rev. J. J. Willetts preached his farewell sermon last Sunday.

John J. Niederer went to Lansing last Monday, on business.

There is a large quantity of grain for sale, but no market.

Sunday.

Silver Money and Wages

The free silver advocates o casionally claim that allver is the money of civilization. Now here are the 24 countries using the gold standard of values United Kingdom, France, Germany, Belgium, Italy, Switzerland, Greece Spain, Portugal, Roumania, Servia, sda, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Turkey, Australia, Egypt, Cuba, Haiti, Bulgaria and the United States. And bere are the eight countries using the silver standard: Mexico, Russia, Central American states, South American tates, Japan, India, China and Straits

settlements. Now which represents the best civilization, the 34 gold standard or the eight silver standard countries?
With reference to wages in two of the silver countries, the Hon. S. E.

Gracey, formerly consul to Foo Chew, China, gives the following account of the conditions existing in China and

When I went to China in 1890 the Mexican aliver dollar was the common currency in use by the natives in their dealings with foreigners and were worth 93 cents in gold. After the change of the and in less than a year the Mexican dollar was only 63 cents, and in '03 it fell to 53 cents, and since then has maintained an average of 51 cents or 53 cents.

"The price of all foreign goods was immediately affected and was soon doubled. All native products were also advanced, but not to the same exthere were before that time?

One of the largest furniture factories in Grand Rapids has been forced to shut down on account of the largest for the largest furniture factories in Grand Rapids has been forced to shut down on account of them.

> "The natives will not work for for cigners as cheaply as they do for con-tractors of their own country, and we had to pay the high wages of \$4 Mexi-can per month, or about 14 cents per day, which on a gold basis was about dents, and they found themselves in everything. Native contractors could and for the best skilled labor, mechan ics, citizens, etc., not more than \$3, which at the present value of the Mexican dollar in gold in that country is about \$1.10 to \$1.60 per month, or from

t cents to 6 cents per day in gold.
"My son spent last winter in southern Mexico, and he tells me that laborers on the coffee plantations there are usually paid about 20 cents per day in Mexican silver. This would be much better than the wages of Asiatic laborers in their country, for in China there is no Sunday, and men work from new moon to new moon, and from 10 to 12 hours a day and call it a

"I recently met a gentleman in Bos ton, who was here to secure four or five American citizens as superintend ents for departments in a watch factory he has established at Osaka, in Japan, and he asserted that he could obtain the best classes of native skilled la-borers for work in his factory at 20 ents per day Mexican, labor which in this country communds \$2.50 to \$3 per day gold.
What can our American working

crowd Fancuil shout them them in silver domes worth only 53 cents, when all the world except countries like China, India, Japan, Mexico, ctc., which are on a silver basis, is maintaining a 100-cent dollar as the nedium of payment to all wage earn-

A short time ago Mr. Bryan, Demopop candidate for president, was speak-in Ackley, Iowa, when one of the leuturers asked the question: "Mr. Bryan, cause a business depression and panic, as Secretary Carlisle and other great financiers predict?" Mr. Bryan an-swered promptly as follows: "Yes, in my opinion, it would have that tend-George W. Smalley, the famous
American editor-author, has been and letting him get worse. I think it will cause a panie. But the country is paper, the London Times, and has in a deplorable condition, and it will additional samples: take extreme measures to restore it to gone abroad on a special mission for the Ladies Home Journal. He has engaged to prepare a short series of articles for that magazine, and is vagary.

A prominent sonthern Democrat said the other day in New York: "We want to push our products into all the marcets of the world, and the only thing which stands in the way of our so doing is the high price of our labor. Everything that we make has come lown in price. But while everything lise has declined in cost, our labor still ticks at the old prices, and there doesn't eem to be any way to bring labor lown except through some sort of a protracted revolution. Free silver, however, would solve the question in an hour. It wouldn't advance the price of any kind of labor, because all dopted, we would pay labor in 50-cent foliars. That would cut labor in two at once, thus fetching it down to the plane of everything else. This accom-plished, we would be in shape to sucressfully compete with England or any ther country for the markets of the world."

Kalamazoo celery-growers demand \$5,000 from the city for damage to their crops. They claim their lands were looded by the attempt of the city to force the water that once ran through the Coldstream mill race and Portage creek under a bridge intended for the

A Mexican silver dollar when it was first coined, was worth a dollar, silver dellar has been demonetized Now it is worth only fifty-three and is not a legal tender. This is to Gladstone" for use in this camcents. A gold doubloon which weighs untrue. The silver dollar coined by Some Maple Forest people attended the same, was worth sixteen dollars, the United States is an unlimited Gov. Rich, declares that the dem- Memorial Services at Frederic, last It is worth sixteen dollars now. And legal tender and has been since 1878. there isn't any political party down Not a bank or business house ever Rev. J. J. Willetts, and delegate in Mexico that can howl about the refuses the silver dollar in full liqui-C. Tompkins of the Frederic Circuit, "crime of '73," because there wasn't dation of any debt, unless by stipu-

The Turis and the Parmer

There was nothing that furnished the ocrate quite so much satisfaction during the first part of the Cloveland dministration as the abrogation of the eclprocity treaties that had been nenotiated by Mr. Blaine. The Demograts seemed to have a particular spite against Mr. Blaine and were in great glee whenever one of his carefully prepared treaties was wiped out. It is true those treaties were making such markets as we never had before for our farm products and manufactures, but that made no difference; they were Blaine's work and they must go, and go they dld, with sorry results as re-

The American Protective Tariff league recently compiled from officia figures a statement of the exports and imports of various classes of articles for a series of years, and selection from these figures make very interest-ing reading just now. The fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, was the first full year of the McKinley tariff. That ending June 30, 1894, was the last ful car under some parts of that tarified the year ending June 30, 1893, wa the first full year of the Wilson-Go non tariff.

We take first barley, in which Michigan farmers are especially interested on account of their close proximity to the Canadian border. The ex ports of barley from this country for series of years were as follows:

The imports of barley showed a drift in the opposite direction. For a number of years they were over 10,000,000 and 11,000,000 bushels respectively, but under the McKinley tariff they wer brought down as follows:

In 1895, under the Wilson-Gorman hashels. In other words the McKinley tariff and reciprocity treaties cause an increase of exports from 973,602 bushels to 5,219,405 bushels, and a de-bushels to 5,219,405 bushels, and a de-crease of imports from 11,327,052 in 1890 to 791,061 in 1894. This was cer-tainly a very satisfactory condition of that shall be at once historical, techthe foreign trade to the American bar ley grower, a condition which the Wilson tariff has exactly reversed.

Of beans and peas under the McKin-ley act in 1893 the exports were 637,973 bushels, and the imports were 874,050 bushels. In 1895, under the Wilson tariff, the exports had dropped to 242,683 bushels, and the imports had increase to 1,535,013 bushels.

Of bacon and hams the exports in 1892 were 584,776,389 pounds, in 1893 they were 558,044,099.

Of cattle we imported in 1893 only 2,168, valued at 847,466, and in 1894 only 1,592. In the calendar year 1895, under the Wilson tariff, the imports had risen to 236,858. With this inrease of imports of cattle, there came decrease of exports from 394,607, valued at \$35,009,095 in 1892, to 289,350 with a value of \$26,997,701 in the calender year 1895.

In corn the exports in value fell off from \$41,590,460 in the fiscal year 1892, to \$14,650,767 in the calendar year 1895. The butter exports were 15,047,246 ounds in 1892, and 11,822,092 in 1894 while in 1895, under the Wilson tariff they fell off to 5,598,812. The chees exports were 82,100,221 pounds in 1892, and 73,852,134 in 1804, and only 40,800,

934 in 1895. Under free trade in eggs in 1888 1880 and 1890, we imported over 15,000, 000 dozen each year. With a duty of five cents a dozen levied the imports fell off to 1,791,430 d in 1894, and to 2,709,411 dozen in 1895.

In 1894, with a total potato crop of 170,787,338 bushels, we exported 803. 111 bushels, while in 1895 with a pro duct of 207,237,370 bushels, we exported only 572,857 bushels.

In 1892 we exported to the countrie on the American continent with which we had reciprocity treaties, 8,843,688 barrels of flour. In 1895, with the reciprocity treaties abrogated, we ex

| Additional Samples; | 1892 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | But without continuing the details at tedious length it may be stated that the aggregate exports of agricultural products in 1892, under the McKinley tariff and Blaine reciprocity treaties, were valued at \$799,328,232; and in 1805, under the Wilson tariff, they wer

only \$553,215,317.
There is one thing more about prices Jan. 1, 1802, a bushel of barley Jan. 1, 1892, a bushel of barley would buy 14% pounds of sugar; Jan. 1, 1896, it would buy only 61/2 pounds. Jan. 1, 1892, one barrel of onlons would buy 50 pounds of sugar; Jan. 1, 1896, it would buy only 17 pounds. At the former date one barrel of potatoes would buy 28 pounds of sugar, and at the latter 14 pounds. At the former date a bushel of wheat would buy 26% pounds of sugar, and at the latter 13!

Under the encouragement given to the home grown article by the McKin-ley tariff, sugar was cheaper and grain crops brought a better price than ander the policy which superseded in A return to the protective theory, in the tariff, is what the agricultural as well as the manufacturing classes want to vote for at the next election.

In refusing to grant naturalization capers to two young Italians, Judge cole, of the District of Columbia sureme court, held that no one who is ignorance of the constitution of the United States is competent or entitled o become admitted to ettizenship.

We hear it constantly asserted by the Bryan 16 to 1 advocates that the which is a novel way of stating a started Monday evening, to attend any to how about, Queer, isn't it?— lation in contract the debt is made plain truth,—Ex.

the annual conference, at Lansing. N. Y. Press.

payable in gold.—Inter-Ocean. payable in gold.-Inter-Ocean.

Better Health

Than Ever "An attack of La Grippe, three years ago, left me a physical wreck, and being naturally frail and delicate, it seemed as if I never should rally again. Induced at last to try

I was surprised after taking it two weeks to find I was gaining strength, and now. I am pleased to say I am enjoying better health than I ever had before in my life."—Eva Bragg, Lincoln, Ill.

Highest Awards World's Fair Chicago.

Bucklin's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE IN the world for Cuts, Bruises Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter. Chapped lands, Chilbiaius, corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Dier, druggist.

The 50th Anniversary number of the Scientific American. New York. just out is a really hand some and val uable publication of 72 pages. It reviews the progress of the past fifty years in the various sciences and in tariff, they rose again to 2,116,816 dustrial arts; and the various articles by the best scientific writers of the day are racily written and richly ilthat shall be at once historical, tech nical and popular. The interest nev er flags for a moment, and the story of a half century's growth is in itself a veritable compendium of valuable scientific information for future ref erence. Price, 10 cents per copy.

> Your Boy Wont Live a Month So Mr. Gilman Brown, of 34 Mill Street, South Gardner, Mass., was told by the doctors. His son had lung trouble, following Typhoid lung trouble, following Typhoid Malaria, and he spent three hundred and seventy five dollars with doctors, who thally gave him up, saying: "Your boy wont live a month." He tried Dr. King's New Discovery, and a few bottles re tered him to health and enabled him to go to work a per feetly well man. He says he owe his present good health to the use of Dr. King s ew Discovery, and know it to be the best in the world for lung trouble. Trial bottles free at L. Fonrnier's Drug Store

India has has had free coinage o silver from time immemorial until three years ago, when the continual fall in silver brought the country to the verge of bankruptcy. The rupe had gradually fallen from a valuation of 48 cents to 26 cents. The money of the country consists of the eno mous sum of 2,000,000,000 rupees and rupee paper. If 300,000,000 Hindus could not hold up the price of silver with free coinage, what hope would there he of 70,000,000 Americans try ing it?-Nat. Tribune.

Free Pilla.

Send your address to H. E. Buck len & Co, Chicago, and get a free sample box of Dr. King's New Life Pills. A trial will convince you of their merits. These pills are easy in action and are particularly effective in the cure of Consumption and Sick rieadache. For Malaria and Liver troubles they have been proved inval-uable. They are guaranteed to be perfectly free from every deleterious substance and to be purely vegetable. They do not weaken by their action. but by giving tone to stomach and bowels greatly invigorate the system. Regular size 25c. per box. Sold by L. Fournier, druggist.

in the world that can dispose of its bonds at par. The free silverites point to Mexico as an instance of prosperity under free silver. Here is a specimen of how the bonds of that government sell. George D. J. W. SORENSON. Boulton, cashier of the First National Bank of Chicago, writes to a friend in Berrie, North Dacota, that in June last he had occasion to buy in the city of Mexico 850,000 of bonds issued by the Mexican government. He purchased the \$50,000 at a net cost of \$25,170 in Mexican silver, forty-eight cents on the dellar. He paid for the bonds in American money

A FULL DINNER SET



DECORATED SEMI--PORCELAIN,

BEST ENGLISH WARE

Piles, or no pay required: It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by L. Four-

AT OUR STORE.

Secure One, Before It Is TOO LATE.

PRICES ON ALL GOODS, ROCK BOTTOM.

Quality the Best.

Call and be Convinced.

SALLING, HANSON & CO

NEW LOCATION AND NEW GOODS

I have moved into the Wight building, next door to the Post There is not a free silver country Office, where I shall be pleased to see all my old, and many new patrons. I have just received a full line of

CANNED GOODS, CONFECTIONERY, CIGARS.

Story Papers, Soft Drinks. Lunches served. Give me a call. Grayling, Michigan

Mortgage Foreclosure.

WHEREAS, Default has been made in the Whereast hand the certain mortgage bearing date the 28d day of May, A. D. 1894, and executed by Henry C. McKinley and Amai Railiandy O'rill J. Bell and Starth E Bell, his wife, of the wife, of Derawford County, in the State of Michigan, to William Corning, of Rochester, New York, and recorded on the 183 day of May, A. D. 1894, at 8 o'clock in the forenoon, in liber A of mortgages, on pages 418 and 417, in the office of the Register of Deeds for Crawford County, Michigan, And WHEREAS, the amount claimed to be trans-

Mortgage Foreclosure.

the dollar. We would like to ask our free silver friends (if we have any) at they think a country can be prosperous whose securities are so heavit of the notice is the sum of 1046.8, and no prosecurity in this country.

The American Protective Tariff in this country.

The American Protective Tariff in the American Review This at the North American Review. This amous essay was incorporated in the remarks of Congressman Chester I.

Long, of Kansas, delivered in Congressman Chester I.

Long, of Kansas, delivered in Congressman Chester I.

Long, of Kansas, delivered in Congress and Scenetary, 135 West 23d St., New York.

Now York.

**Now Y

The Avalanche.

J. C. HANSON, LOCAL EDITOR THURSDAY, AUG. 20, 1896.

LOCAL ITEMS

The three saw mills at Standish,

have been closed indefinitely. Great Lace Sale, this week and nest, at Clargetts'.

E. Forbush, of Maple Forest, was in town, Tuesday.

Fer Doors, Sash, Glass and Putty ace Albert Kraus.

R. Sherman, of Maple Forest, was in town. Tuesday.

De nor miss the Lace Sale at the store of S., H. Co.

H G. Renedict, of Beaver Creek was in town, last Saturday.

Buy your Evaporated and Canned Fruits, at Bates & Cos'. Mrs. Ensign, of Frederic, was in

town, Tuesday. Geo. Peacock, of Blaine, was in town, Monday.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder Most Perfect Made.

The Democrats of Ogemaw county

500 pounds of 35 cent Japan Tea to be sold for 25 cents, at Claggette'. A. E. Newman was in Roscommon,

one day last week. Geo. L. Alexander was in Roscom

mon, last Friday. Try "Our Favorite" Coffee, only 29

cents, and hard to beat, at Claggetts'. H. Joseph went to Detroit on bus-

R. Hanson returned from Bay View Monday evening. Archie Howse, of Maple Forest,

was in town, Monday. Charles Silsby, of Center Plains,

was in town last Thursday. D. Ryckman, of Grove, was in town

W. C. West, of Center Plains, was in town last Friday.

Phil. Coventry, of Maple Forest, was in town Monday.

J. J. Coventry, of Maple Forest was in town last Thursday.

C. Fautley of Grove, was in town last Saturday.

H. T. Shafer, of Center Plains, was In town last Thursday. A. H. Annis, of Beaver Creek town-

ship, was in town last Saturday. C. B. Johnson, of Maple Forest was in town last Saturday.

Fred Sholts, of Center Plains, was

in lown last Saturday. Fred. Hoesli, of Blaine, was in

town, last Saturday. The best place in Grayling to buy Hay, Grain and Feed, is at Bates &

Co's. Prices guaranteed. The Sulphite Fiber Mill, at Alpena,

has closed down on account of the depressed market. John Howse, of Maple Forest, was

in town Monday. His eight acres of wheat threshed 186 bushels.

earth. Sold by S. S. Claggett. Bates & Co. are offering the choic- Prices.

est Teas and the best Coffees, in

Miss Cecil, returned from Bay City, Monday evening. Prof. Benkelman taught for two

days in the Normal School, at Lewiston, last week. Upper Crust people use Upper Crust.

Flour, because it is the best. Try it. For sale at Claygett's.

The Canfield and Chamberlain fishing party, returned from their excursion, last Wednesday.

The largest line of Outing Flannels ever shown in Northern Michigan, at Claggette'.

Mrs. F. T. Taylor of Mt. Vernon Mich., is visiting with her brother, L. S. Benson, and family.

J. O. Hicks is now located, for short time, at Turin, Marquette county. He sends for the Avalanche

Regular communication of Grayling Lodge, F. & A. M. this evening. Lookout for the Blue Light.

Regular encampment of Marvin Post, G. A. R., next Saturday evening, the 22d, at the usual hour.

E. Cobb. of Maple Forest, was in town. Tuesday, and took out a fine

- top buggy for Mrs. C. Miss Fournier returned to her home last Monday, after a pleasant visit here with her brother and friends.

L. Fournier went to Detroit, Monday, combining business with pleas-

danghter of A. E. Newman, is mak night runs at the mill for an indef-

Pegular meeting of Marvin Relief Curps, next Saturday afternoon, at damaged growing crops on low ground. the usual bour.

H. C. McKinley, of Gaylord, is back in the republican party, having been gallon warranted. For sale by Albert elected an officer in the McKinley Kraus.

Our Teas' and Coffees' are winners; Clargetts'.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder World's Pair Highest Medal and Diploma.

J. M. Francis, of Grove, was in town last Saturday, and reports having the finest piece of millet in the county.

Mrs. Peter Johnson and Mrs. Sorenson, of Grayling, have been the gueste ot Mrs. C. B. Johnson for the past week.—Lewiston Journal.

The M. &. H. L. Co. have placed a

Use Boydell's Prepared Paints, they are the best in quality and cheapest in price. Every gallon warranted. For sale at Fournier's Drug Store.

The fracas in front of one of our stores, last week, was as disgraceful to the town as it was to the parties An inventory showed that the shingles engaged in it.

Grand Opening of Printed Effects, at Claggett's. The newest, the latest, the prettiest and the best. Don't

The Ladies Aid Society of the Presbyterian Church will meet with Mrs. Dr. Wolfe, on Friday (to-morrow) fternoon, at 2 o'clock.

the Presbyterian Church, next Sunday, as advertised, as Rev. Edgecumbe will not be here, until the 30th.

S. Cassimer and wife, of Flint, former citizens of Grayling, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Brink. ces. Mrs. C. is a sister of Mrs. B.

Every farmer is aware that two pecks do not make a bushel, and yet many seem to cherish the delusion that 50 cents will make a dollar.

The Choir or Glee Club will meet at the W. R. C. Hall, on to-morrow and Monday evenings, to practice for been invited to take part in the prothe reunion.

time, at 5 cents per yard, at the store of S., H. & Co.

department of our school. She comes ments have been made for one and highly recommended, and has had one-eighth fare for the round trip. five years experience.

town last Thursday, and reports that Tribune. he threshed 75 bushels of wheat from six bushels of seeding, or at the rate of 25 bushels per acre.

The Michigan Central is reducing its running expenses. It has taken off its regular pay train, and employes will hereafter receive a check each month for their wages

Buckingham's Dve for the Whiskers can be applied when at home, and is uniformly successful in coloring a prown or black. Hence its great pop-

Farmers bring your produce to The New Woman corset beats them Salling, Hanson & Co. They all. It is the best 50 cent Corset on pay you the highest price, and Forbes. sell you goods at Rock Bottom

or place of business, and prepare to Rose Benson, Pansy Havens. Mr. T. A. Carney and daughter, give a welcome to the old soldiers who will attend the reunion. They N. H. Insley, Julia F. Butler.

deserve a warm reception. Dr. J. N. Insley had the pleasure of entertaining his mother during the past week, while on her return from a visit with another brother in Man-

itoba. She resides in Ontario. S. S. Claggett has just received the largest line of Shoes ever shown in Northern Michigan. His stock is now complete, and his prices hard to beat. If Shoes you want to fit your feet, then go to Claggetts'.

Miss Kate Sargent, the popular young elecutionist of West Branch, assisted by several of the best vocalists of the same place, will give an entertainment in Grayling in the near future. Watch for the date.

S. E. Odell will do Photograph work at the Gallery opposite Court House for a period of three weeks. All who want any work in his line will please call, and you will receive fair treatment, and will secure satisactory work.

Just received 4000 yards all Linen Lace, 1 to 4 inches wide. which we will sell for a short time at 5 cents per yard. Don't allow this chance to go by. Salling, Hanson & Co.

R. Hanson and N. Michelson, of Grayling, and E. N. Salling of Manistee, were in town yesterday in attendance at a meeting of the stockholders of the Michelson & Hanson Lumber Co. We understand that at the meet Mrs. E F. Raymond, of Munising, ing it was decided to discontinue ing her parents and other friends a inite period, owing to the depressed from Amm lumber trade.—Lewiston Journal.

The frost Tuesday night slightly

Detroit White Lead Works Sign and House Paints are the best; every

J. W. Sorenson has just received a large stock of writing paper and enso is our Refined Lard, and when you velopes from the manufacturers, put want good goods and low prices, go to up in boxes. Each box contains 24 sheets of paper and 24 envelopes, which he will sell for 10 cents.

> We have received a copy of the new U. of M. waltz, published by Ignaz Fisher, of Toledo, Ohio. The author is Edna Appel, and is equal to any other of her publications. For sale by all music dealers,

The Gravling Base Ball Club crossed bats with the Roscommon Club, on their grounds last Friday, and defeated them by a score of 8 to 12. Both new lightning conductor in their clubs made errors, and the score planing mill. Arthur Cady can give shows poor playing by both clubs. full particulars,—Lewiston Journal, Boys, do better hereafter, if you want to acquire more glory.

> John Leline, of South Branch had a narrow escape last Saturday. He was in the barn when lightning struck it, and for a few minutes he did not know whether he had been hit or not on one corner of the barn had been removed, and one pig killed.—Box News.

The members of the G. A. R. and W. R. C., would be pleased to have our citizens make a general dis play of "Old Glory," by decorating their homes and places of business. during the reunion. It will be five years before the association will meet There will not be any services at again in Grayling, and many of its members will never again meet with us, as they are being mustered out at a greater rate every year.

L. Fournier will supply you with flags, by the dozen, at wholesale pri

> 11x18, 35 cents per dozen. 18x27, 75 cents per dozen. 20x36, \$1.25 do do 27x43, 81,75 do do 40x66, 38 cents each.

Rev. S. G. Taylor, pastor of the Methodist Church, of this city, has gram of the Sixteenth Annual Re All Linen Lace, from 1 to 4 union of the Soldiers' and Sallors' inches wide, goes for a short Association of Northern Michigan, which will be held the 25th and 26th of this month, in Gravling. He has kindly accepted the invitation. A Miss Mary L. Vorhees, of Mendon, card from the president and secretary has been engaged for the Primary of the association says that arrange "Soldier fare, no pie, provided. Bring E. Cobb, of Maple Forest, was in your blankets with you."—Cheboygan

M. E. Church.

The following officers of the M. E. Church were elected to serve the ensuing year, last Thursday evening. Trustees-Wm. M. Woodworth. J. Staley, R. Hanson, N. Michelson. Chas. Eickhoff, S. S. Claggett, Henry Bates.

Stewards-S. S. Claggett, Mary L. Staley, May A. Cole, M. E. Hanson, L. Benson, Mary Knight, Julia F. Butler, M. A. Bates, W. M. Woodworth, Elizabeth Trumley, Wm. Woodburn, Fannie Eickhoff and Rose of this sterling publication ever seen,

Recording Steward-M. A. Bates. Let every citizen decorate his house ens, Minnie Starr, Addie Marvin,

Sunday Schools-Fred. Slight, Dr Trustees-Fannic Staley, Cassie Bates, Winfield Eickhoff, Eimer

Trumley. Temperance -W. S. Chalker, W. M.

Woodworth, J. K. Bates. Education-Wm. F. Benkelman, Minnie Starr, and Flora M. Marvin.

Church Extension-Rose Forbes, May Cole and Edith Claggett. Freedman's Aid-Eva Comer, Vic-

Josie Butler. Church / Records-W. M. Woodworth, Wm. Woodburn, and John year.

Parsonages-Mary Benson, Mary L. Staley, and M. E. Hanson. Music-M. A. Pates, L. S. Benson,

and S. S. Claggett. Estimating-W. M. Woodworth, John Staley, and N. Michelson. Conference Claimants-M. Cole, Chas. Butier, and A. H. Wisner.

Awarded Highest Honors-World's Fair, ·DR:

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free rom Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

SOLDIERS & SAILOR'S ASSOCIATION.

OF NORTHERN MICHIGAN

+: WILL BE HELD AT

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN, AUGUST 25th & 26th., '96.

PROGRAMME.

- I DOWN FIRST DAY .- FORENCOM .* FIRST DAY .-

eption Committee with Band will meet the different delegations on the arrival of trains, and escort them to Grand Army Hall, where they will form and march to the Camp at 10.30 a. m.

& Dinner Call at 12 M.

WHEN AFTERNOON, Builde

1.30 p. m. Music by Martial Band.

Prayer by Rev. R. L. Cope, of Grayling.
Music by the Choir.
Address of Welcome, by Hon. Geo, L. Alexander.
Response by Coursde A. Abbott, President of the Association,

Response by Comrade A. Abbott, President of the Association, flusic by the Choir.

Our failen Comrades.—Response by Comrade J. A. Babcock, of West Branch, Music by the Choir.

Sherman's March to the Sea. Response by comrade N. L. Parmater of Gaylord, Song by the Choir. "Marching through Georgia."

Sons of Veterans Response by Rev S G Taylor, S of V; Cheboygan.

nt of Dues and securing of Badges

Camp Fire at Court House, &c.

19. Taps 9.80 p. m.

Breakfast at 7.00 a. m

Guard Mount at 8 s. m. Music by Bands.

Prayer by W. H. Rev. Mayhorter. Song by the Choir.

The Grand Army of the Republic. Response by Comrade J. M. Warren of Lewiston

The Women's Relief Corps, Response by Mrs. Isabel Forbush, of Gaylord

ny Surgeon, Response by Comrade C. L. Nauman, of West Branch. • the Choir.

Sherman's Bummers, Response by Comrade A. M. Hilton, of Gaylord.

15. Dinner Call.

SHOW AFTERNOON, Bue: 48

16. Assembly at 1,30 o'clock.

Bong by the Choir.
Bed. White and Blue, Besponse by Comrade H. H. Woodruff, of Roscon

on, by Miss Matie Francis, of Crawford County.

Music, by the Choir Annual Address, by the President of the Association. Riection of Officers.

Ranks will be broken to the tune of Yankee Doodle. All Ex-Soldiers, Sons of Voterans and members of the Women's Relief are entitled to membership in the Association, on payment of the Fees

and Dues, and are especially invited to attend.

BY ORDER OF EXECUTIVE CONDITTEE. A game of Base Ball will be played each day, in the afternoon.

WILL make regular trips to Grayling the 10th of each month, remaining for three days. Office with Dr. Ins

Several parties came up from Ohio. last week, looking land. Two have taken land, and will move up immediately. Three others will move up next spring. - Ros. News.

All standing advertisement for the AVALANCHE must be in the office as Trumley, Chas. Butler, and M. A. early as Tuesday of the week of

The September number of the DE-LINEATOR is called the Autumn Aunouncement Number, and is the handsomest and most striking issue containing no less than nine beautifully colored plates, illustrating dress District Steward-S. S. Claggett. modes and millinery, including speommittees—Missions: Musa D. Hav- cial plates of Mourning and Bicycle Attire, and giving the first authoritative announcement of the coming style for autumn wear. A short story by Clinton Ross, called "The Lady of the Portrait." has a cleverly surprising finale. Carolyn Halsted describes the patriotic work of the The Children of the American Revolution; Emma Haywood describes in detail the construction of embroidered handbags; and there are the usual entertaining departments of Tea - Table Chat, New Books. Seasonable Cookery. Smocking, Knitting, Tatting, toria Taylor, Anna Herrington and Crocheting, Lace-Making, etc. Published by the Butterick Publishing Co., New York City. Price \$1.00 per

> People's Party County Convention. The County Convention of the Peo ple's party, of Crawford County, will be held at the Court House, in the village of Grayling, Michigan, on Saturday, Aug. 29th, 1896, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of electing delegates to the Congressional, Senatorial, and Representative Conventions, nd at the same time to place in the leld a county ticket. The several field a county ticket. townships will be entitled to the fol-

lowing number of delegates: 1 Frederic, 1 Reaver Creek, Blaine. Center Plains, 1 Grayling, Maple Forest, 2 Grove, daple Forest. South Branch, 1

DR. J. A. HLLIS DENTAL SURGEON.

BY ORDER OF CO. COMMITTEE.

ORFICE, in GOUPIL BUILDING. GRAYLING, MICH.

W.B. FLYNN, Dentist. For Sale: A geared & Horse Power, Circumstrated and a Buckeye Feed Mill, all in good running order. Will take a good cow and Rye in payment, P. Aeding, Grayling, (Grayling,

Mortgage Foreclosure.

Mortgage Foreclosure.

Where A Default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage bearingdate the 16th day of May A. D. 1855, and executed by Hugh Michallum, a long length of the conditions of a certain mortgage bearingdate the 16th day of May A. D. 1855, at 10 clock in Corning, of Rochester, New York, and recorded on the 16th day of May A. D. 1855, at 10 clock in the afternoon, in thee A of mortgage, on pages 22 and 283, in the office of the Register of Deeds 22 and 283, in the office of the Register of Deeds AND Where Contry, Michigan.

September, A. D. 1895, at 9 o clock in the 3 ore noon, standard time, at the Court House. In the city of Grayling, Courty of Crawford, and State of Michigan ithat being the place where the Circuit Court for the said Country of Crawford in held by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, and in pursuance of the stantes in such case made and provided there will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, the premises described in said mortgage or sufficient period thereof, to satisfy the amount due on said mortgage. together with interest and the costs, charges and expenses allowed by law, including an attorney fee of \$15,00, namely all that cortain piece or parcel of land in the Country of Crawford and State of Michigan, described as follows, to wit: The South East Quarter of the South East Quarte

Mortgage Foreclosure.

WHEREAS, Default has been made inthec WHEREAS, Default has used used by ditions of a certain mortgage bearing date is 17. day of March. A. D. 1884, and executed by ohn W. Wailace and Jane Wailace, his wife, of rawtord County, in the State of Michigan, to Villiam Corning, of Rochester. New Y. re, and coorded on the 12th day of March. A. D. 1884, at c'clock in the afternoon, in liber A of mortgages on pages 382, and 399 in the office of the tegister of Deeds for Crawford County, Michigan.

gages on pages 288 and 389 in the office of the Register of Deeds for Crawford County, Michigan;
AND WHEREAS, the amount claimed to be due for principal and interest at the date of this a notice is the same or any part the refore motice is hereby given that on the 30th day of September A.D. 1896, at 10 clock in the forencon, standard time, at the Court House in the city of Grayling, County of Crawford, and State of Michigan, that being the place where the Circuit Court of the said County of Crawford, and State of Michigan, that being the place where the Circuit Court of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, there will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, the premises described in said mortgage, or sufficient portion thereof, to satisfy the amount due on said mortgage, together with interest and the costs, charges and expenses allowed by law, including an attorney fee of \$15.00, namely all that certain piece or parcel of laid in the County of Crawford, and state of Michigan, described as follows to wit: The South West Quarter of the Northwest Quarter of the Northwest Quarter of the Northwest Quarter of the Routhwest Quarter of the Northwest Quarter of the Northwest Quarter of the Routhwest Quart

Notice of Sale of Real Estate. State of Michigan | 88.

in the matter of the estate of Henry Hill, de-

lat thereof.
Dated, August 18th, 1896.
GEO. L. ALEXANDER.
Administrator.

Seventeenth Annual Reunioni | Fournier's Drug Store

IS HEADOUARTERS FOR

HAMMOCKS, BASE BALL GOODS,

Croquet Sets, and the most complete Line of FISHING TACKLE in the city.

LUCIANAROURNIBR

PROPRIETOR.

The NEW YORK WEEKLY PRESS

CRAWFORD COUNTY AVALANCHE.

WILL BE SENT TO ANY ADDRESS,

ONE YEAR, FOR

Do you wish to keep in touch with the political field during the Presidential campaign? Are you fond of good stories? Do you want the latest and most accurate news? Are you a member of the G. A. R.? Does a weekly page of bright, foreible editorials appeal to you? Would you enjoy a page of clever wit each week? Would an accurate weekly market report be of service to you? If so, you want

THE WEEKLY PRESS

Address all orders to THE CRAWFORD COUNTY AVALANCHE Drop a postal to THE WEEKLY PRESS, New York, and a sample copy will be mailed you.

MIGHIGAN CENTRAL

(NIAGARA FALLS ROUTE.)

Trains leave Grayling as follows: GUING NORTH

125 P. M. Mackinaw Erpress, Dally except Sunday; arrives at Mackinaw, 9:00 P. M. Marquette Express, Dally, arrives at Mackinaw 7:45 A. M. Mackinaw 7:45 A. M. 0:00 A. M. Way Freight, arrives Mackinsw 5:00

P. M. Mackinaw Accommodation; at Mackinaw 6:00 P. M. GOING SOUTH. 5:05 P. M. Detroit Express, arrives at Bay
Ofey, 7:59 P. M. Detroit II:15 P.M.
12:10 A. M. New York Express, Daily, arrives
Bay Otty 4:0 A. M., Detroit, 6:10 A.M.
12:35 P. M. Bay City Accommodation, arrives at
Bay City 5:35 P. M.

o. W.RUGGLES. GEN. PASS. AGENT.

A. W. CANFIELD. Local Ticket Agt, Grayling.

Bay City Arrive—6:20, *7:20, 8:00 *9:45, 10:51
*11:43 a.m.; 12:25, *2:00, 8:26, 5:07, *6:80, 8:00
*10:12, p.m.
*10:12, p.m.
*11:22:00, a.m.; 1:00, 2:26, 5:26, 8:50, 6:40
*11:22:00, a.m.; 1:00, 2:05, *3:50, *5:50, 5:40
*11:22:00, a.m.; 1:00, 2:05, *8:50, p.m.
*Arrive from Port Huron—19:25 p.m. 8:30 p.m.
*To Grand Rapids—19:25, 10:12, p.m.
*To Destroit—70:01:12, p.a. m.; *6:00; *7:00 p.m.
*From Destroit—70:01:12, p.a. m.; *6:00; *7:00 p.m.
*From Destroit—70:22 a.m.; 12:35, 6:07, *10:12, p.m.

. m. To Toledo-7:00, 11:23 a. m.; 15:20, 10:50 p.m. From Toledo-7:23 a.m.; 19:25:5;07, 110:18 p.m. Objeage Express departs-7:00, 11:20 a. m., 8:05 p.m. Chicago Express arrives-17:22 a. m., 110:12 m. To Reed City and Ludington—6:30 a. m.: 8,50

From Reed City and Ludington—12,55; 6.30,

EDGAR BRITTON, Ticket Agent.

of, Deffoir. r cars on day trains. to Milwaukee run dally, except Sunday

State of Michigan. Office of the Secretary of State. LANSING, July 30th 1896.

To the Sheriff of the County of Crawford. Sir-You are hereby notified that this State, on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November and next, the following officers are to be elected. viz:

A Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, State Treasurer Auditor General, Attorney General, and Superintendent of Public Instruction, Commissioner of the State Land Office; also a member of the State Land Office, also a member of the State Board of Education in place of David A. Hammond, whose term of office will expire December 31st, 1896, also fourteen Electors of President and Vice President of the United States; also a Representative in Congress for the Tenth Congressional District o: tola state; to which your county belongs; also a Senator for the twenty eighth Senatorial District of this state, comprising the counties of Gladwin, Oscuda, Alcona, Ogemaw, Iraco, Crawford, Missaukee Roscommon and Ulare, also one Representative in the State Legislature for the Alpena Representative Dis-trict comprising Alpena, Montmorency, Otsego, Oscoda and Crawford

Counties.
In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my band and affixed the Great Seal of the State of Michigan, at Lansing, the day and year first

WASHINGTON GARDNER (Seal.) Secretary of State.

C.A.SNOW&CO





CLEVELAND 2 New Steel Passenger Steamers The Greatest Perfection yet attained in Boot Construction—Luxurious Equipment, Artistic Furnishing, Decoration and Efficient Service Insuring the highest degree of

COMFORT, SPEED AND SAFETY.

Toledo, Detroit and Mackinac

PETOSKEY, "THE SOO," MARQUETTE, AND DULUTH.
LOW RATES to Picturesque Mackinac and Return, including Teals and Berths. From Dieveland, 818; from Toledo, 518; from Derroit, \$13,700.

EVERY EVENING Between Detroit and Cleveland

Connecting at Cleveland with Harliest Trains for all points Hast, South and Southwest and at Detroit for all points North and Northwest, Sunday Trips June, July, August and September Only. EVERY DAY BETWEEN Cleveland, Put-in-Bay @ Toledo Send for Illustrated Pamphlet. Address The Detroit & Cleveland Steam Nav. So



How It Has Revolutionized the Old Art of Printing-Notes a New Era in the Newspaper World-Description of the Machine.

Useful and Popular.

The art of printing has been a won derful instrumentality in the dissemi nation of knowledge, the progress of good government, the defense of civil rights and as a general aid to liberal progress, but it has always been at the cost of a slow and painful process, the selection and placing by hand of each letter and character and space of the

words and language. An ordinary coluses about 8,000 pieces of type. Each piece mus be chosen from its classi fied box, or flat pigeon hole, and after being used in print must be to its place again. The tedious work which attends this art employs the most intelli THE WATRIX. gent large body of skilled men in the world, and their daily labor

is performed as an enormous draft on their nervous and mental energy. In this painful way the handicraft has been conducted from the days of Faust and Gutenberg. For four centuries and a half there has been little advance in this respect till now. The attempts to set type by machinery have been many and generally unsuccessful. The Lon don Times was fitted up a few years ago with apparatus that would set type, but the losses by breakage of type and the expense of its operations were too great. It was not till four or five years ago that the confidence of pub-lishers in the success of machinery to take the place of ordinary hand composition was won. The improvements steadily in progress since the inception of the most successful machine were finally victorious over all obstacles They completely changed the old trade of printing, and gave, especially to the work of the daily paper, facilities which



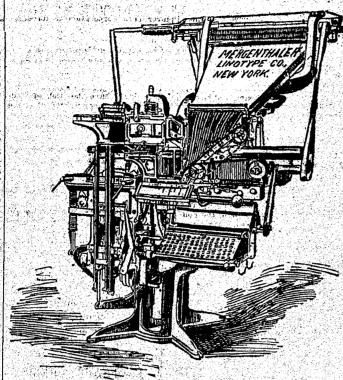
THE LINE OF TYPE OR "LINOTYPE."

till lately were only a dream. The machine which brought this revolution to pass is the Linotype, and the story its invention and that of its capabilities read like a romance.

one idea, the expenditure of over a million dollars, and the successful survival of many bitter disappointments is the brief story of Ottmar Mercen-thaler, the German watchmoker, in bringing his invention up to its present standard of perfection. During this time it kept Mr. Mergenthaler a poor man, and, as failure after failure was made, it nearly broke the inventor's heart. He is still alive, however, and is a young-looking, almost boyish, man.

gently compiled and set in type. The turned to the melting pot and are re rapidity with which the linotype is worked made it a necessity. It can cast four lines of type while a composition on the lines of type while a composition of sacting one, and as there is no on the lines on the lines of what can be done on the lines of what can be done on the lines of what can be done on the lines of the line consequently little or no delay in get-ting the matter into the forms. The men who have stood at the case for records of nearly 8,000 ems per hou

melted, to be cast over again,



THE LINOTYPE MACHINE. and all that the "typo" had to do was to learn the keyboard of the machine just as any stenographer learns the keyboard of a typewriter. The ma-chine is automatic and does the rest.

A true description of the linotype would necessarily be a technical one, for many of the most complex auto-matic inovements known to the me-chanic are involved in its operation. To describe what it does, can be done in a sentence. In answer to the operator's touch on the lettered keys, it assembles iettered brass matrices into line, and then in response to a touch of the lever it carries the line of matrices to a mold where the line of type is cast from molt-en metal, after which it distributes the matrices in their proper places in the magazine from which they were taken. cast line is ready for printing with out further labor.

The almost human action of the ma chine may be understood, when it is said that the bross matrices, from which the linotype slug is cast, are handled automatically by the machine, seven times after they leave the magazine before they find their way into the magazine again. This is done month after month, thousands of times a day with never a deviation or error in the assembling or replacing of the ninety characters that are at the command of the operator. All the parts of the machinery are adjusted in their turn, to meet the matrices in their travels, and to perform their duty in setting them in line, casting the slug from them and He lives in New York and spends his returning them to the magazine. There

years are now seated at a keyboard, I have been made on regular newspaper is very common. The linotype is guaranteed to produce over 7,500 ems per hour and good operators constantly set from 4,000 to 5,000 ems per hour Records of 8,700, 10,000 and 13,000 hav already been made. All the large dail les in the country, over 300 small dail ies, and a large number of book and job printing offices now have the me sold in the United States within the past six years.
Since perfecting the machine the in

ventor has devoted his time to im provements, in making it meet the needs of every branch of the printing trade It is now possible to change the face of the type on a machine in ten minute and substitute any of the smaller or reading type, such as "agate," "non-parell," "minlon," "brovier," "long primer," "small pica," and italics. Ev-ery machine can be fitted with two moids, a "solid" and a "leaded" body which can be interchanged in a moment and with a supply of molds and magazines on hand, one machine can be made to turn out any of the face above mentioned on any length of mold It will be a surprise to learn that the machine occupies a space of only five feet square, weighs less than 2,000 pounds, and requires only one-fourth horse-power—steam or electricity—to operate it. The gas jets used to keep the type metal in a molten state con sume less than fifteen feet an hour and after an operator has become ac quainted with his machine, the ser vices of a machinist are not required In large offices, of course, where speed and time are the great consideration machines. Though twenty years were spent in creating the linotype, it was only a few years ago considered perfect. It is, therefore, in its infancy. The inventor has but begun to produce a radical change in the printing world which the superiority of his invention will complete in a few years.

HOUSES IN THE TREE-TOPS.

The Indians of Guiana Build Beyond

Interest in the Guiana country naturally centers about the most fertile region, that which commands the mouth of its great waterway. As you Para you will see that picturesque sight to which Humboldt refers in his travels, "innumerable fires in the tall palm trees"—the dwelling-places of the peaceful Guaraunos.

The legend that this strange tribe of Indians, once the masters of the Orinoco, live in trees the entire year, results from the great annual rise of the Orin-oco. At Cludad Bolivar, three hundred miles up, this amounts sometimes, in a contracted place, to ninety feet. On the broader delta it is always sufficient to cover islands and low ground; there fore the inhabitants very wisely build their houses well above the ground. For this purpose four tall palm trees are selected, and the crosspieces v form the foundation for the houses are lashed to the main support by pieces of a tough vine indigenous to the delta I'non these is laid the flooring and en the sides and roof are thatched with large palm leaves, to which the Indians have given the poetic name of

feather-of-the-sun." There are many advantages which this particular palm leaf possesses over others of the same family, the principal one being its similarity to asbestos in cation of his house the Guaranno takes nother wise precaution in building and it is one that carries with it a lesson for the government under whose sovereignty he lives. Hentury.

The Exhaustion of the Coal Supply, The exhaustion of the supply of inthracite coal veins is a subject that s now receiving much attention. William Griffith, of Scranton, Pa., who has been studying the matter, gives it as his oninion in the Bond Record that the supply of coal still available does not amount to more than 5.073.788.750 tons The largest estimate made is that of the Pennsylvania coal waste commis sion, which places the supply at 6,898, 000,000 tons. It is estimated that at the present annual rate of consumption the coal will be exhausted in from eightyfour to 109 years.

Blodds-Here's a rather clever little ok, "Don'ts for Club Men." Slobbs It isn't the don'ts that worry me; it's the dues. Philadelphia Record.



The Queen of England has never see he house of commons in session. Mrs. Garfield's income is \$21,000

W. Field and \$5,000 from Congress. Rudyard Kipling's present ambition is said to be to serve as a war correspondent. The next big war will take

im into the field. Albert Curtis, 89 years old, is the only

lving selectman of Worcester when that city was a town. He has seen the city grow from 2,000 to 100,000.

Eunice Smith, of Lake View, N. H., undoubtedly holds the clover record of New England with forty-one four-leaf, fourteen five-lesf, and one seven-leaf. Ex-Consul Waller intends to make his permanent home in Kansas City, and

will become the editor of the American Citizen, formerly the property of C. H. A "beauty book" is in course of prep aration in London. Among the por-traits it will contain will be one of Mrs.

George Curzon, formerly Miss Leiter of Washington, D. C. Andrew Carnegle has sent a check for \$1,000 to the Oyster Bay free library.

Mr. Carnegie has been interested in this institution for some time and has made everal donations to it. Gen. Booth, commander of the Salva

ion Army, conducted a week's crusade n Berlin with a degree of success which the Salvation Army has never hereto fore been able to achieve in Germany. The Japanese are up to date in the

sciences. A series of sixteen reproduc-tions of photographs obtained by means of Roentger rays has been issued by Prof. Y. Yamaguchi and T. Mizuno, of Tokio University.

George Welch, & Newk York florist who has had his entire tongue remov ed, although there is not a vestige of that organ left, is still able to converse almost as naturally as before the operation, and still retains the sense of

Dr. Conan Dovle has been speechmaking in Lordon, and has been tell-ing his auditors how much he owes to Sir Walter Scott and Lord Macaulay, a queer combination, to which, he says, he is indebted for the inspiration of his romantic stories.

AFRAID OF TWO CORPSES.

An Experience of Burns, Who Guards Millions Across the Continent.

Col. J. H. Burns, of San Francisco nas guarded so much government gold across the continent that he could not count it in a lifetime—not if the sixty five years he has already spent on earth were doubled. The sum amounts into the hundreds of millions. Only last week he arrived in New York in charge of a Wells-Fargo express car in which \$1,000,000 of gold and \$45,000 in silver was packed for transfer from the subtreasury in San Francisco to the subtreasury in New York. The schedule of such a trip is always kept a profound secret, to avert robbery. For thirty years Burns has been engaged in this work, and in one year alone—1885—he guarded over \$40,000,000 in gold and silver from the Golden Gate to Wash-

"Did the robbers ever bother you?" the colonel was asked. "I never lost a cent of all the millions intrusted to my not with any suggestion of self-laudation, but in a tone intended simply to let the facts be known. "But I was badly scared one time while traveling



COL. J. H. BURNS

from Kansas City to St. Louis on the 'Frisco road. Two corpses frightened ne—not because they were corpses, but ecause I was afraid they weren't. I can't say what made me suspicious but I expected to see the sides of thos rough boxes flap down any momen and a couple of robbers come rolling out with revolvers in their hands. I sat watching those boxes for many wear hours with a carbine across my knee and a brace of revolvers near at hand But after all it turned out they wer sure enough corpses." a dead shot—one of the best in the Cal ifornia National Guard, with which he ins been connected since he ended his service in the civil war

THE FLYING DRAGON.

A Lizard with Aeroplane and Balloon

The flying dragon is one of the freak of mammalia. It is nothing more than a fixed that is fitted out with a skin



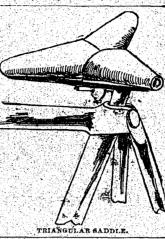
FLYING DRAGON.

acroplane like the flying souirrel's. It is not adjusted in quite the same way, but it amounts to about the same thing and enables the lizard that enjoys it to take long, soaring leaps from tree to tree. It sails ninely or 100 feet in this way with apparent east. Not only does the dragon use his aeroplane, but he seems to have a balloon combination for he puffs up three pouches of the thin skin that are placed under his neck when he starts on a flight. When he alights he lets the oir out.

One of the most interesting thing bout the flying dragon (Draco volaus) is the supposition that he is the consis of some monster flying lizard that lin-gered on earth until after the arrival of men, and so gave a historic busis for the flery and hideous dragon watch figures in the folklore or mythology of nearly alf reoples. The dragon of fancy could hardly have been built up from the creature in the picture, for he is only a few inches long in real life, and possesses an extremely mild and aftectionate disposition. He is very eas-

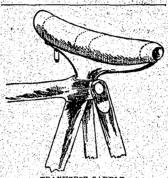
MAKES OF PNEUMATIC SADDLES One Is a Triangular and the Other Requires No Seat Post.

Two variations in pattern of the pneumatic saddle have been recently patented. In one pattern the saddle is made of triangular form, with the usual



inside cushion of rubber and outer case of leather, and is practically three triangular cushions about five inches in

The most radical departure from es tablished forms is the transverse sad-die, which is set at right angles to the



frame. It is likewise composed of rubber and leather. It is about ten inches in length and affords a wide and secure seat. It may be used with any form of

Tame Catamount.

Probably it is true that some men have by nature a peculiar power over wild animals, and it is matter of common experience that animals some-times strike up sudden friendships with persons they have never seen be-fore. An extreme instance of this kind is described by a military correspondent of the New York Sun.

Perhaps of all the wild animals that

may be at least partially civilized or tamed, the Rocky Mountain lion or catamount offers the least promise; and yet in the writer's experience one speci-men was as gentle and docile as human kindness could make him.

He followed his master around like a

dog, obeying every wish or nod, but would allow no other person to ap-proach him with offers of kindness or nything else. This creature was a full-grown moun

tain lion, that for some strange reason had taken a fancy to a Cheyenne Indian. Whether in camp, on the prairie or in the post, the brute could always be seen quietly following the Indian, but he would never leave his master's heels for any reason except at his maser's bidding

Often would he accompany the buck into the post trader's store, where his entrance was the signal for all dogs to get out and for bipeds not acquainted with the situation to lose no time in taking to the counters.

The officers of the post finally per-

suaded the Indian to part with his per for a consideration, and the Hon, after being securely caged, was shipped as present to the National Museum at Washington.

Bulow's Marvelous Memory.

I have referred to Bulow's astonish ing feat of memorizing Kiel's concerte which the man who wrote it could not accompany without notes. His accu acy was almost infallible. He was one rehearsing a composition of Liszt's for rchestra, in that composer's presence without notes. Liszt interrupted to ay that a certain note should have heenplayedplano. "No," replied Bulow; will not see t "It is sforzando." "Look and see," per-York World. sisted the composer. The score was produced. Bulow was right. How everybody did applaud! In the excite ment one of the brass-wind players lost "Look for a b-flat in your his place. "Look for a b-flat in y part," said Bulow, still withoutnotes. "Five measures further on I wish to begin."-Century.

Happy Life. Phil Anderer—I admit that I am a

narried man, Flossie-How delightfully frank of

Phil-I was married just three years ago and can boast of two years and eleven months of perfect bliss.

Flossie (sarcastically)—Really! Phil—Yes. I was separated from my wife just one month after marriage. Illustrated Bits.

A Real Compliment. "I beg your pardon," she excinimed, solicitously. "I didn't mean to step on your foot." "Lord bless you, miss," returned the man in the blue drilling blouse,"I didn't

know you did."-Somerville Journal. French Law as to Burial. French law requires that a body shal be buried within forty eight hours af THE WOODCOCK

Among the Most Exclusive and Aristocratic of Birds.

The season for shooting woodcock is now open in all or nearly all the States, and the real enthusiastic sportsmer will try to bag this wary bird, that is migrator, here to-day and there to-mor row, as uncertain in his likes and dis likes as it is when on the wing. Many along some favored spot and gone ther in a day or two with dog and gun only to find the birds had vanished. Their habits are peculiar, their surroundings unique, and their capture the most difficult of any of the game birds li

middle America.
As a game bird the woodcock has no equal for the table and in autumnal coloring, the rich browns, vellows, and dark reds, he is beyond doubt the hand somest of the birds the sportsman seeks.

It is a very fair day's work to bring in eight birds, for they never go in flocks, and are scarce and harder to find than any other game. They live in the brushy thickets, hear wet grounds, in alder bushes, along little "runs," or brooks, and on islands along river bottoms. They must have soft soil to live on, and plenty of it, for they are enormous feeders. They reed mostly at night, and can stow away about half



four hours. Scattered from Maine t Mexico, the woodcock is found in the Eastern, Southern, Northern, and West ern States, and no particular locality claims him as its own. Good shooting is obtained in Canada, and Louisiana

has its favored grounds. COLT WITH TWO LEGS.

Property of Mr. George Ward of Mt. Vernon, 111.

Mr. George Ward, of Mount Vernon Ill., was the owner of a two-legged colt. The colt by rearing up on its hind legs would propel itself along in a short jump and while it had not strength to continue this form of locomotion long at a time would have soon gained strength enough to have gotten along



A FREAK COLT.

well. The animal would take nourish ment freely and gave every indication of living a long life if assisted some at first, but Mr. Ward fearing life might prove a burden to it, and having no eye for freaks or the show business, had I killed, believing that to be the kinder and best thing he could do for it. A farmer cast of town has its hide and intends to mount it.

Grant's Tomb Is Capped. Grant's tomb is slowly nearing com-pletion. The dome has received its topmost cap, which is 165 feet from



GRANT'S TOMB WITH dTS CAPSTONE. he ground. It was thought that the monument would be ready to receive Gen. Grant's body on the anniversary of his birthday, in April. Ground was broken for the foundation in 1891, but it is safe to predict that another will not see the tomb completed .- Nev

Her Eaith Departed.

Dr. James Martineau notes a strangi case of faith cure that was not perman ent for a curious reason. The patient was an old German woman who had been bed ridden for years with rhen matism. Hearing of a woman's suc cessful cures, she was brought to her and an almost instantaneous effected. The old woman shared the strong anti-Jewish feeling then existing in Berlin, and on learning, that, the young woman who had effected the to her bed and the next day was as bad

Extent of the English Language. English is spoken by 45,000,000 persons in the British Isles, by probably 57,000,000 of 70,000,000 inhabitants of the United States, by 4,000,000 persons in Canada, by 3,000,000 in Australia, by 3,700,000 West Indians, and by 1,000, ias bringing the total of the English speaking race to over 100,000,000.

All Right.

Mame—I hope you didn't let that

Mr. Huggings put his arm about you! Mable—Why? Is there anything the matter with the arm - Yonkers States



We'll have no comic valentines; cheering, you'll allow, e the skill spent in those lines All turned to posters now. Washington Star.

She—Am I the first girl you ever kine.

Mr. He (Surprised)—Why, no!: I have. three sisters.—Somerville Journal. She-What's your business? He-Looking for a wife. "You're got a

steady job, haven't you?"—Life. Binks—Your nephew is quite a prom-sing young man, isn't het links—Well, be has never done anything else as yet. Somerville Journal. 💃

"That was a bad runaway you had the other night, Mrs. Dash." "Yes, but t was very stylish; we had four horses."—Chicago Record.

Mrs. Brown-Mrs. Smith is a woman of remarkable strength of mind. Mrs. Jones—Is she? "Yes. She never buys anything she doesn't want."-Life.

Time works a strange distraction In the object of her goal; She's forgot to want the ballot Since she learned to ride the wheel. Washington Star.

Johnny—Pa, what is the difference between a tonsorial artist and a barber? Mr. Wiggles—The tonsorial artst uses longer words.—Somerville Jour

nal. "He lives in a brick house now. he?" sneered the rural cynic, 'I used to wipe the clay off my boots that the bricks in that house are made of."—

Truth... Her Dearest Friend: Cholly-How old do you suppose Miss Furbish is? Gertrude—You might ask mamma, Perhaps she'll remember.—Cleveland Lead-

The man who thinks that women have No lively gift of wit, Has never asked a girl to wed, And beard her answer "nit."

Indianapolis Journal.

Mrs. Gazzam—Why is the ringing of

n bell made obligatory upon bicycle riders? Mr. Gazzam—It gives their victims time to make an ejaculatory prayer.—Truth. Walter (at club restaurant)-Ready

with your order, sah? City Sportsman back from a week's fishing)—Give me some fish; I'm tired to death of other things.—New York Weekly. Laura-Is it a fact that your engage-

ment with Willie is broken off? Flora -Why, no; not broken off, exactly. It sort of tapered off, one might say.-In-

dianapolis Journal. Johnny-Papa, what is meant by "a person of sanguine temperament?" Papa-It means-a-it means a person who expects a good many things that

do not happen.-Puck. Dah's lots o' folks puts in dah time

(I hahdly kin endure 'em)
A talkin' 'bout dah troubles 'stid
O' hustlin' roun' ter cure 'em.
-Washington Star.

Ballinger—It will be a sweltering summer at the shore. How will you manage to keep cool? Manhattan—I shall limit my engagements to Boston girls exclusively.—Town Topics. Osgood-I guess Matthews intends to

oun for office this year.—Wawman— What makes you think so? Osgood— He's removed the fence from around his beautiful lawn.—Cleveland Leader. Hungry Higgins-What do you think of this here eight-hour movement, any-

way? Weary Watkins-Ef it means not movin' moren once every eight hours I guess it's all right.—Indianapo

Mrs, Buzbey-What's all this talk the papers are full of about 16 to 1? Mrs. Buzbuz-Oh, it's the score of some great baseball game, I suppose. You know ow crazy men are on that subject. Rexbury Gazette.

How strangely do life's prizes go, Awarded by the crowd; Some triumph by the things they know, And some by talking loud. —Washington Evening Star.

Mrz. Motherby—How are you getting on with your singing lessons, Kate? on with your singing lessons, Kate? Miss Screecher-Well, I think I must be improving. I notice, anyway, ithat when I practice now the neighbors don't come and ring the doorhel action test.—Somerville Journal, the some of the control of the man at the wheel.

He-Oh, that's nothing. The man on he wheel at home claims to have pow er enough to control the whole hatton.

Philadelphia North Americans and When for a lengthy blaimboundeas Vacationists prepare The first inquiry ought to the railroad fasts.

Washington Star.

Flowery Fields—Is dere any demand fer farm laborers between here an' Squedunk? Farmer Jones—Naw; I reckon th' farmers hev hired all th' help they need by this time. Flowery Fields (shaking his pariner)—Wake up, Weary! We've struck de right fond at last.—Judge.

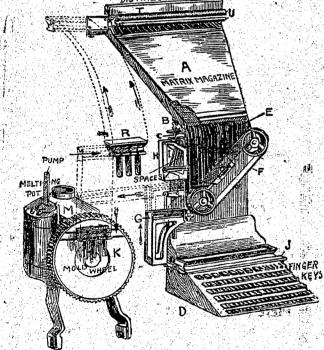
Mother-"Mary, that young Spinners has been paying a great deal of attention to you of late. Do you think he means business?" Mary (with a faraway look)—"I am afraid he does, nother. He is the agent for a blcycle firm, and he has done nothing but try to sell me a cycle ever since he has been coming here."—Puck.

Cramp's Expression of Gratitude. "It is very kind of you, madain," said he tramp, "to give me such a fine din-

"Don't mention it, you poor man," said the kind-hearted woman.

"But I will repay you," said the tramp, gratefully. "I'll tell all my pals you are a flinty-hearted termagant that ain't never known how to cook nothin lecent, so's they'll give your house the go'by and won't never bother you."

Every summer we wish we were as cold-blooded as people say we are.



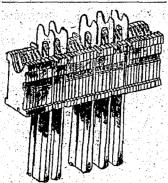
MAIN PORTIONS OF A LINOTYPE. Matrix magazine. B—Escapement-which holds matrices in magazine. C—Escapement roconnecting with key board. D, E—Alleys to convey interies. F—Kindless tape for same prose. G—Stack for holding matrices as set up. I—Space blanks. H—Space delivery systes K—Mold wheel. M—Melting not. R—Matrices on way to distributer, the route indicat by curred dotted lines to distributer. T, U—Spirals to carry matrices along distributer.

for his health is not good. When he started to carry out his shop in the loft of his stable, and for go on at once, and one does not inter-years he and his invention were the ob-fere with the other. While one line is jects of as much curiesity as the famed "Darius Green and his flying machine."

He first tried to create a machine that would make a matrix from which a column or page might be cast. Then he produced one which would punch the letters into sheet lead or paper from a column or page migi These failed to meet approval and sev eral more machines were invented in which the papier mache matrix played the promilient part, but they were also declared impracticable. It was while working along these lines that the idea of the "linotype" was hit upon. The idea of setting up lines of metal was adopted as the basis of operation, and upon this idea the present linetype has been worked out. The development of ter that was very rapid. The casting of the line of type by the machine and the operation of the whole by a key board like that of a typewriter were added, and finally the distribution o

was made automatic and the linotype was complete. In the composing rooms of hig news-

the pieces to their proper compartments



cast are handled in exactly the same manner as regular type, only they are much more easily shifted about. These papers, a minute's time after sunset is lines of type can be either printed from worth as much as an hour in the day. directly or can be stereotyped for use Speed is everything. Within five hours on blg newspaper perfecting presses the history of a day must be intelli- Once used, the lines of type are re-

ASSEMBLED MATRICES SPACES. AND WEDGE

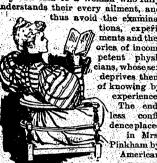
summers in the Adirondack Mountains, are three distinct operations gon through by the linotype-setting the matrices, casting the line of type and distributing the matrices. All three being distributed, another is being cast and a third set. The lines of type once

WOMEN WANT TO KNOW.

TO WHOM CAN THEY TELL THEIR

Inquirers Intelligently Answered—Thou ads of Grateful Letters.

Women regard it as a blessing that



women. her advice constantly. Female diseases vield

dread of impending evil, blues, sleep

Here is testimony right to the point:
"The doctors told me that unless I went to the hospital and had an operation performed, I could not live. I had falling, enlargement and ulceration of

"I was in constant misery all the time; my back ached: I was always tired. It was impossible for me to walk far or stand long at a time. I was wreck. I that I would giv pound and

"I took three bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and used two packages of Sanative Wash, stouter and healthier than I have ever been in my life. My friends and neighbors and the doctors are surprised at my rapid improvement. I have told -MRS. ANNETTA BICKMEIER, Bellaire.



Gladness Comes

With a better understanding of the ical ills which vanish before proferts—gentle efforts ly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of amilies, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness, without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all important, in order to get its beneficial effects, to note when you purchase, that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Ct, only, and sold by all reputable druggists.

If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, then laxatives or other remedies are not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, then one should have the best and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

JOHN W. MORRIS, WASHINGTON, D. C. Lame Principal Examiner U. S. Passion Bareau.

3 yrs. in last war, 15 adjudicating claims, atty. since

A MONKEY PENMAN.

An Accomplished Simian Who Signs a Bond to Keep the Peace. There have been monkeys that could ide a bike, monkeys which wear clothes and eat with a knife and fork from a plate at the table, but Chicago comes to the front with a simian which gets arrested, just like any rounder and signs his own peace bond.

This monkey's name is Virginia. Vir ginia is the property of Louis Capra, an Italian organ grinder. While Capra ground away at the "org" Virginia sought coppers from the passers-by,



HE MONKEY SIGNED HIS PEACE BOND He thought he had a particularly easy

ictics in Edward Lawall, a messenger boy. Edward had a fondness for keep ing his money, and so backed away when the monkey approached him. Virginia then took heroic measures the climbed upon Layabes neek and began to chew it as if incessenger hoys ere his best beloved meal.

Capra, the organ and the monk were laken to a police court, and while the evidence in the ease was bring taken Virginia modified the desk and went hrough the pockets of the Judge. He kent all the coin found there and car ried it to his master. The greenback he threw away.

"Good Lord!" cried the Justice. "I'll put that creature under bond to keep the peace." The bond was drawn and igned, and the monk made his mark with as much serenity and dignity as must have marked old John Haucock's signing of the Declaration of Inde-

Current Condensations, The fluest lemon orchards in the vorld are those in Sicily, where an acre of lemons is worth £300.

Queen Victoria's traveling expense in connection with her trip to the Riviera amounted to about \$25,000.

The juice of a pincapple cuts the riembrane from the throat of a diph-theria patient when nothing else will. In the last nine months 17,000,000 bushels of corn were shipped from New York, while 15,000,000 bushels were exported through New Orleans.

The British isles comprise no fewer than 100 separate islands and islets, without counting more jutting rocks or isolated pinnacles.

It has been discovered by two French clentists that most precious stones, such as the ruby, the sapphire, and the emerald, can readily be told from their imitations by means of the Roentgen

Tomatoes are best eaten raw with They should be ripe, but not over-much so, and they are best eaten before breakfast. The tomato should be a favorite fruit with those who sufter from constipation.

A statue of President Kruger will soon be erected in Pretoria. It will be forty feet high, and will represent the Boer statesman in the quaint garb, tall hat included, which he affects on Sunlays and special occasions.

Eggs are being peddled around Tuc son. Ariz., at 20 cents per dozen. For a short time last summer they reached the same figure. That is the lowest price ever known in Tucson. In days gone by they were considered cheap at 75 ents and \$1 per dozen.

Thomas Fitzmorris, a farmer, living White River Junction, Vt., was fined \$34 for giving away two drinks of hard are attached to the corners so that the cider to visitors at his home, and the sheriff confiscated 200 gallons of cider new location. It can thus be moved up found in the cellar, .. This was done under the prohibitory law of the State.

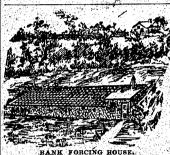
M. Jacobs, a prominent merchant of Portsmouth, Ohio, has almost completed a dwelling house built according to his own designs. The amateur archieet has just discovered that in his new \$7,500 residence he failed to make any provision for a fireplace, flue or chimney.

On land surfaces at sea level the wind attains its greatest velocity durfrom 10 a. m. to 2 p. m.—and then di-ning the heated portion of the day-from 10 a. m. to 2 p. m.—and then di-ningshes in velocity will the minimum is reached about midnight. This condition does not prevail, however, at an upward, as has been conclusively shown by direct observations of the velocity of the wind on mountain peaks, and also of cloud motions in the free air. The maximum velocity of the wind at Pike's Peak. Colorado. ele vation 14,134 feet, occurs from 2 to 4 a. m. and the minimum from 11 a. m





Vegetable Fouring House.
A good plan for securing a maximum
f warmth at the least possible expendiure of internal heat is shown below such a house is, moreover, cheaply buil cherever loose stones are abundant vhether the stones be irregularly faced or simply rounded cobblestones. ut is made into the bank and the wall aid up in cement, or cement and lime



the rear and end walls should have a tile drain laid just outside of their base coming out upon the surface at the front. The rear wall should rise a little iront. above the ground, which should be graded a trifle higher in the middle at the rear than at the ends to turn aside take care of all water that soaks down brough the ground. The wall in front the building to retain a full bank of first sawed to a flat surface and then earth against the end walls. The inte-rior arrangement will of course be simsingle-roofed forcing house -Farm and Home.

Right and Wrong Way of Feeding. The summer feeding of pigs is an important matter under present condi-tions. Doubtless pasture is the most realthful and profitable basis for the feeding, but as time is an element to be considered, it is advisable to feed grain with it to push on the growth as fast as possible. There is everything in d clover pasture needed for the sus enance of the pigs, but we want some thing more than this, for the most growth made in the least time is the indispensable requirement for profit; but vhole grain is not a desirable food. A considerable portion of it is swallowe without mastication, and is voided When waste milk is to be had t will pay more value as food for pigs than used in any other way and with this some mixed finely ground meal corn and buckwheat will produce more growth of a perfectly healthful haracter than any other kind of grain food.

Hens in the Orchard Many farmers and orchardists would ike to have hens in the orchard for the good their presence would do to the rees, were it not that the fowls must ne kept confined because of the damage hey would do the adjacent garden and hower beds. The sketch shows a way to keep one or more flocks of hens in an orchard. A light, low house, made of balf-inch matched stuff, has a wire run attached to the end, as shown in the illustration. The house has no floor. The eggs are gathered by opening the hinged board in the end. Low trucks



and down beside the rows of trees, stopping for a day or two under each tree, scratching, fertilizing the ground

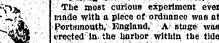
the house should continue out and form | three days. the base of the sides of the run.

The Control of Swarming.

To control swarming bees, remove one of the prime factors. Brood is the only factor we can remove and not defeat our object-honey. The removal of brood, instead of decreasing the honey yield, rather increases it. We may remove the brood by direct confiscation, or we can do it more gradually. This method would be better where the flow is very short and profuse, the second where the flow lasts forty to sixty or more days. The cause of swarming is instinct: its control, broodessness... Other methods at times seem effective, but the only method of conrolling swarming that is at all times a success, is broodlessness.

Bite of a Hoge The bite of the heg is more apt to be serious than that of any other domes-tic animal. No one who has a sore on his hand should be called on to butcher logs, as he may be infected from contact with the saliva without being bitten. In all cases of bite or cut, a wash of some antiseptic should be applied. Diluted carbolic acid in the proportion of one to lifty of water is good, as is a weak dilution of corrosive sublimate in proportion of one of the poison to 2.000 parts of water. These poisons thus diluted do no harm, and they will prevent poisons from working in cuts and bruises of any kind.

Former Resentate to Success. Farming is not a business where the failure of one adds to the success of grow rapidly, but it must not be heed another; on the contrary, the success when wet with dew or rain.



of each individual is largely dependent upon the prosperity of all. The product from poorly farmed farms is of an inferior quality, for which it is difficult to find buyers. The best is cheap enough, and anything of an inferior quality is not only a drug on the mar-ket but interferes with the sale of befter goods. When buyers are looking for farm produce, they go where they know they can get the best. The better the quality of the goods produced, the more buyers you will have for your product, and the competition upon the part of buyers will enable you to get good prices within easy distance of your own doors. Every help which tends in an economical manner to improve the quality of our productions should be eagerly sought. A well conducted institute; receiving support from the farming community in which it is held, will furnish more practical infor-mation from the practical experience of others, and which practical farmers can make use of, than perhaps any other method yet adopted. It is unforunate that farmers as a class take so little interest in them. Education is just as essential for the farmer as for lawyer, doctor or business man. Good farming does not consist wholly Good farming does not consist wholly, of manual labor; it requires the exercise of good intellectual powers. There is also a wast difference between scientific and theoretical farming. The the orist is in luck when he can pay the interest on his mortgage. But practical farming, backed by good judgment, pays? well when prices are fair, and

always will. A Pretty Lawn Table.
Stumps of old trees that have outived their usefulness and been rele gated to the wood pile are not uncom monly seen upon lawns, and many at he surface water. The tile drain will tempts are made to turn them to artistic and useful account. The simplicity of the plan illustrated in Farm and fitted with a top of thick boards of the desired dimensions. Four rustic supports or brackets are placed under neath at the four corners. These should be as much as possible in their natural state, with any little crooked-ness or knots allowed to show, as they add much to the pretty effect on the board may be given a rustic tone by



tacking to them strips of wood with the bark on them. When the little table is finished and "set" with its dishes and pots of plants, the owner of it is quite sure to stand a little way off and admire it audibly.

Poultry Notes.
Scrub chickens are out of date. They don't pay. Clean the nests regularly, to keep

them free from vermin. Persons who do not take a natural leasure in fancy poultry are not likely to succeed with them. The possibility of profit in raising tur-

keys comes from their ability to pick up a good part of their living. Rubbing the heads and thighs of

fowls with a rag dipped in oil is an ex-cellent thing to keep off vermin. From five geese can be picked a poun of feathers every six weeks. These will sell for 40 cents or more.

When the cockerels begin to pull the pullets about and worry them, the sexes should at once be separated.

When incubator chicks are put with and destroying insects. The fowls all a hen, always be sure that she has no do well under such conditions, and their lice. A little lard and sulphur applied presence will be of great value to the under the wings and about the head oxchard. The lower sill of the sides of will get away with any louse in two or

> Any attempt through the use of stim plants or any unmatural methods to in crease the number or fertility of the always brings disastrous to the breeder, whether fancier or market man.

Horticultural Bints. Cultivate a home-town market. There is a form of blight working up on apple, cherry and quince trees, which

is quite destructive. Are the young trees in the orchard starting in the right position-leaning a little to the southwest?

The cultivation of the growing crops

should be the principal occupation of the horticulturist in mid-summer. Do you assort and grade your produc as well as you know how 25 You may be

losing money because you don't do so. In making up the selections of varieties of apples for a new family orchard, include a good number of sweet kinds.

If weeds have been kept down in the

early part of the summer, it is usually sufficient to go over garden and flowe beds once a week after the first of Au With all grafted stock some attention

is neccessary the first summer to keep down the prouts which will start freely and which, if allowed to grow, will rob the grafts.

Celery, is in a large planted in July.
The soil should be moist and very rich.
It needs good cultivation to make it

Firing Cannon Under Water.

Portsmouth, England. A stage was erected in the harbor within the tide mark, on this an Armstrong gun of the 110-pound pattern was mounted. The gun was then loaded and carefuly almed at a target—all this, of course, dur-ing the time of low tide. A few hours later, when the gun and the target were both covered with water to a depth of six feet, the gun was fired by means of electricity. We said "aimed at a target," but the facts are that there two targets, but only one was crected for this special experiment, the other being the hull of an old vessel the Griper, which lay directly behind the target and in range of the ball. The five feet from the muzzle of the gun. I was composed of oak beams and planks and was twenty-one inches thick. It order to make the old Griper invulner able a sheet of boiler plates three inches thick was riveted to the water-logged hull in direct range with the course of the ball was expected to take if not the oaken target, the boiler plates and the old vessel hull—the effect of the shot from the submerged gun was really startling. The wooden target pierced through and through, the boiler iron target was broken into pieces and driven into its "backing," the ball passing right on through both sides of the vessel, making a huge hole, through which the water poured in torrents Taken altogether, the experiment was an entire success, demonstrating, as it d.d, the feasibility of placing submerged guns in harbors in time of war and doing great damage to the vessels which an enemy might dispatch to such points for the purpose of shelling cities. -Invention.

"They Never Touched It." To those worthy souls who every now and again start out to annihilate the bl cycle, we respectfully submit the fol-lowing little boy's story, which was told several years ago by the San Francisco Examiner, to illustrate some simi larly impractical crustde:

"One time there was a young gote wich felt butty, and there was a ole ram wich lay in the road, half a sleep, chune his cud. The gote he had been shet up in a paster of his life, an had never saw a ram, and he sed to his sis se me wipe that freek off the face of

the erth.' "So the gote he went up before th ram an' stompt his feets an' shuke his head real-friteful, but the ram he dident git up, but only jes kep a chune his cud and worched out between his i lashes. Bime by the gote he backed of and tuke a run, an' then arose up in the air an' come down with his hed on the ram's hed, wack! The gote's hed was ousted, but the ole ram he never wank his eye. Then the old ram he smiled his mowth, an' sed to the buttegote's sister, 'Pears to me, miss, that kangaroo of yourn is mity careless where he lites; he come gum dasted near makin' me swoller my cud.' '

A Handsome Illustrated Book Free That the trade of our locality is eager-ly sought by the large merchants of the reat cities is demonstrated by the advertisement of John M. Smyth Compuny, Chicago, the largest furniture house in the world, which appears else where in this paper. They announce the issue of their new catalogue of 400 pages on Sept. 1, and ask that our readers send for a copy. The book is beau-tifully illustrated and quotes wholesale prices to the user on household furniture and kindred wares. The John M. Smyth Company has a record of thirty years and has furnished half r million homes throughout the United all right," is the motto of the house, and persons looking for genuine bargains should send at once for a free copy of this beautiful catalogue to the M. Smyth Co., 150 to 168 West Madison

street, Chicago. How He Felt,
Miss Gushington—How did you feel
when you found that the ship would

surely go down in ten minutes?

Capt. Salted—I felt for a life preerver.-Melbourne Times.

Most of us spend a considerable por tion of our lives wondering why we did things we considered smart.

Hall's Catarrh Cure.

Poverty is an icy wind, and the higher the situation of the impoverished the colder it blows.

Shepherd dogs used in caring for sheep are not taxed in Great Britain.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is the only cough medicine used in my house.—D. C. Albright, Mifflinburg, Pa., Dec. 11. '95.

Religious hate is the most relentless

First

Be sure to get Hood's. Sarsaparilla



y, Colic. Flatulency and all inte-ore is not a remedial agent in the I cure fever and ague and larious, bilious and other fever LDWAY'S PILIS), so quickly AY'S READY RELIEF.

If Pestered Day and Night

If Pestered Day and Night With nervouses, take Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which invigorates and tranquillizes the nervous system. The basis of recovery is a reform in errors of digestion. The epigastric nerve and brain are united in the closest bond of synjachty, so that dyspeptic symptoms in the gastric region are always accompanied by hurtful reflex nervous action. Both are remedied by the Bitters, which also cures maisria, billousness, rheumatism and kidney trouble.

Should Be a National Law.

"In may States," says Congressman Hardy, "we now have laws making it misdemeanor for an individual employer or a corporation to discharge employes solely because they do or do ot belong to labor organizations, and for one I shall cheerfully advocate and vote for such a measure in Congress which will apply to the District of Co

Many birds have the trick of tumoling along on the ground ahead of the sportsman in order to draw him away

ANY ONE who has been benefited by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will-receive information of much value and in-terest by writing to "Pink Pills," P. O. terest by writing to "Pi Box 1592, Philadelphia.

Some idea of the magnitude of the coal resources of Huerfano County, Colorado, may be formed when it is stated that there are about 40,000 acres, and each acre contains 100,000 tons, or a almost beyond comprehension.

When the hair begins to fall out or turn gray, the scalp needs doctoring, and we know of no better specific than Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Henewer.

Dobbins' Electric Soap is cheaper for you you follow directions, than any other soaps w priest to you, for by its use cluster are saved cost more than soap. Ask your grocer for Take no other.

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150 to 168 West Madison St., Chicago.



Good Thing. Push it Along."

BattleAx

Why buy a newspaper unless you can profit by the expense? For 5 cents you can get almost as much "BATTLE AX" as you can of other high grade brands for 10 cents. Here's news that will repay you for the cost of your newspaper to-day.

YOU WILL REALIZE THAT "THEY LIVE WELL WHO LIVE CLEAN-LY," IF YOU USE

ERNLANDS and

KIDDER'S PASTILLES, Price No. ASTHUA



certainly be the envy of all those of her sex whose envy has been untempted by her other good fortune when they learn that among the presents at her wedding were not less than forty-eight bicycles. It is known that Princess Maud is an enthusiastic wheelwoman. Besides the wheels the Princess was the recipient of several dozen inotor carringes, some driven by steam, others by petroleum motors, compressed air electricity.

TROUBLES?

they can talk to a woman who fully understands their every ailment, and thus avoid the examina tions, experiories of incompetent physicians, whose sex deprives then

The end less confi dence placed

Pinkham by

to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound at once. Inflammation, ulceration, falling and displacement of the womb, ovarian troubles, spinal weakness and kidney complaints, all have their symptoms, and should be "nipped in the bud." Bearing-down pains, backache, headache, nervousness, pains in groins, lassifude, whites, irregularities,



ransient nature of the many phystransient nature of the many pays-ical ills which vanish before proper ef-forts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts— rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual dis-case, but simply to a constituted condicase, but simply to a constitute condi-tion of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, prompt-ly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is

DENSIONS, PATENTS, CLAIMS.

8000000000000 Pistols and Pestles.

The duelling pistol now occupies its proper place, in the museum of the collector of relics of barbarism. The pistol ought to have beside it the pestle that turned out pills like bullets, to be shot like hullets at the target of the But the pestle is still in evidence, and will be, probably, until everybody has tested the virtue of Ayer's sugar coated pills. They treat the liver as a friend, not as an enemy. Instead of driving it, they coax it. They are compounded on the theory that the liver does work thoroughly and faithfully under obstructing conditions, and if the obstructions are removed, the liver will do its daily duty. When your liver wants help, get "the pill

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

THE TREATY OF PEACE NEGOTIATED AT SHIMONOSEKI,

Ex-Secretary Foster, Who Was the Con fidential Adviser of the Emperor of Ghina, Tells of the Work Done by Li Hung Chang.

General Foster, who accompanied L Hung Chang on his misson to negoti ate peace with Japan, in the capacity of confidential advister to the Emperor of China, contributes a characteristic sketch of the Chinese viceroy to the Century. Concerning the treaty of Shimonoseki, Mr. Foster says:

While he thus bore the most impor-tant trust ever committed to him by the emperor, it was by no means a task to his liking. He was by nature high-spirited, and his military and political success had made him haughty and imperious. He was proud of his country, of its past history, and of its insti tutions. He partook of the nation feeling of contempt for the Japanes and he felt keenly the humiliation which the war had inflicted upon his people. He knew the mission to which he had been assigned would make him unnopular, and expose him to fresh indignities from his partisun enemies. He felt that he was taking his life in his hand when he should place himself on Japanese soil, and he so expressed himself to the incredulous foreign diplomats at Peking; but h dared not shrink from the duty which sovereign had imposéd upon him.

Seldom has a public man, under such trying circumstances, borne himself with such true and patriotic devotion. A high-spirited and proud man, he went to the land of the despised but triumphant enemy to sue for peace and yet he never failed to maintain his accustomed demeanor or his coun try's dignity. And it is due to the Jap anese plenipotentiaries who were des ignated to receive and treat with him at Shimonoseki, to state that they exhibited toward him the highest marks of respect, and during the entire nego tiations allowed no word to escape from their lips personally offensive to their distinguished guest. He had the good fortune to conduct negotiations compeers, men of marked ability and worthy representatives of their government and race. Marquis Ito, the prime minister, is a typical member of the progressive party, educated in Europe and trained in modern political science and meth ods of government, but an ardent and patriotic Japanese. He had a valuable colleague in Count Mutsu, minister of foreign affairs, who had been long in his country's service at home and abroad. Marquis Ito, ten years before, had been sent by his government to Tientsin to arrange with the Vicerov Li a settlement of Corean affairs; and the same subject brought the vicerov to Japan, but under changed conditions for the negotiators.

The defeated party always negotiates at a disadvantage, and the viceroy did not fail to appreciate the situation; but the judgment of the impartia observer is that he came out of it with as much credit as was possible, and it is quite certain that he obtained better terms for his country than any other Chinese official could have secured This was due in part to the personal consideration shown him by the Japan-ese negotiators, but moinly to his own diplomatic experience and his thor ough knowledge of his own govern-

Japan was robbed of a large meas are of her triumph by the interposition of the European powers, and it has been stated that the viceroy consented in the treaty to the cession of the Lia-Peninsula only because of his knowledge that these powers would compel its return to China. But this is not a fair statement of the facts. Neither the viceroy nor his government had received any information from Russia or other power, before the trea-ty was signed, as to its action on the subject; but he had been a close student of European politics for many years, and his action was based upon convictions born of that study. He neither reads nor speaks any foreign language, but he has secretaries charged with the duty of keeping him informed of current events, and has had much intercourse with diplomats and other intelligent foreigners; and h well knew that Russia, if no other nation, would not allow the domination of Corea by Japan, or its permanent lodgment on the continent so near to Peking and Russia's own possessions; and he was willing to make the Liaotung cession in order to escape other harsh terms.

But the viceroy's statesmanship and strength of character were most conpicuous in his conduct after the trea was signed and he had returned to China. He sent urgent telegraphic rep resentations to the emperor and to the foreign office, calling for prompt ratification and exchange of the treaty in spite of the foreign influence and the national clamor. His personal enemies were actively exerting themselves against the treaty, led by Viceroy Chang Chi-tung, who had written the highly laudatory address on the occasion of his birthday celebration, and who to that end was fomenting the rebellion in Formosa, and supplying the rebels with arms from the senal at Shanghai. It greatly redounds to the credit of the young emperor that in such a grave crisis he followed the advice of his venerable counselor and ratified the treaty.

THE TEETH OF MULES. Pays the Big Mining Companies to Have Them Looked After.

It is not generally known that the large mining corporations expend thousands of dollars annually in having veterinary dentists examine and treat the teeth of the much maligned mine it is safe to say that the molars of these beasts of burden receive far more care and attention than do the teeth of many of the men and boys who are their daily co-workers in the underground caverns. A well-known Harisburg veterinary dentist, who makes a specialty of treating mules' teeth, has neck, pulled it up and got hold of the more nationts awaiting their turn for his services than, perhaps, any dentist in the state. At present he is engaged in treating, the teeth of the 200 mules

Iron Company, which is only one of a dozen similar big coal companies that finds use for his services. A vicious, stubborn mule, that snaps at its driver, and kicks at the tantaliz-

ing door-boys, several hundred feet beneath the earth's surface, is neithe attractive nor a doclle natient, so that the occupation of the veterinary den-tist is not pleasant, but he has studied the peculiarities and wickedness of his long-cared patients, and goes about his work showing neither fear nor favor, no matter how vicious his patient may be. It frequently happens that just as he has finished doctoring the mule's teeth at a colliery his pa tients are so regretful over his near departure that they make frantic ef-forts to keep a mouthful of his person with them, or, failing in this, they try to leave the imprint of one of their sharp shoes on his anatomy as an everlasting souvenir of their appreciation The mule's stubbornness, however, is than offset by the dentist's grit and determination and he never passes a patient until he has closely examined ts mouth, and treated all the teeth that are in need of his attention.

The teeth of most mules, like those of uman beings, require more attention although the former do not decay, as the food they masticate is neither rich nor destructive. Besides, nature has ndowed mules with a rough tongue that is an excellent substitute for s tooth brush, and which the beast whisks over and about his teeth after he eats. One of the weaknesse ugh, is the habit of bolting his food, which frequently causes dyspepsia or other diseases such as affect humanity The bolting of this food is not cause

by a desire to hasten his meal so that he can hurry back to his work, but be cause his molars or back teeth, with which he does his grading, having more work to perform than his front teeth, with which he nips the perniious door-boy and driver, wear in the course of a few years, and be come much shorter than the front ones thus allowing the food to pass into th stomach without being properly masti-In cases of this kind the in cisors, or front teeth, have to be filed down an eighth or a quarter of an inch so that they are all uniform.

Filing the teeth is what the mullislikes, and it is not much wonder, as he is locked in stocks, his head firmly secured, and then while his tongue is pulled to one side the dentist wears the profecting teeth down with an instrument that has a greater rasp coarse file. As soon as a mule sees the dentist with his bright steel instru ments he seems to realize what is in store for him, and distends his nostrils and eyes. He moans pitifully when a tooth is being extracted, and seems to be happy when the diseased molar drawn out. At times in showing his objections to the operator's heroic measures, the mule jumps over the bars behind which he is confined. The molars of a mule are 3 1-2 inches in length, while the incisors measure 21-2, and judging from his signs of pain the nerves are as plentiful and as sensitive as are those of human be

An expert dentist operates on 24 nules a day, and it is said that a mule intient will remember the operator as long as he lives. The extraction instruments are from two to three feet n length, and the entire case of instruweighs fully 60 pounds. teeth of every mine mule are examined and treated, if necessary once or twice a year, and as soon as the dentist puts in his second appearance at a mine his and victous.-Philadelphia nervous

A GOOSE GAUGHT A BASS.

Was Taught to Troll for Pickerel With Lin

on Leg. Sol Parkinson's goose had a fight with a black bass the other day. It al most ended the existence of the goose Sol lives in the Great Neck country near Titusville, N. J., and he takes pride in the ducks and geese that he raises. He has one goose that he is especially proud of because of his piscatorial accomplishments. The bird is a successful fisher. When Sol feels like having a mess sends the goose, who comes to the call of "Jim," out into Legget's pond, and within an hour he has the fish.

Jim is about 10 years old, and he has been trolling for pickerel six year the tutelage of his master. So takes him down to the pond, hitches line about four feet long to one of hi legs, baits the hook with salt pork rind and tells him to take a swim

The goose goes out on the water keening close to the shallow places where the pickerel usually lie. he feels a bite he keeps still until he is satisfied that the fish has swallowed the bait; then he starts for the shore Sometimes he has a hard time to brin the fish in, but he never failed to do it till last Friday, when he got hooked up with a black bass that proved to b more than his match.

Three years ago the nond wa stocked with bass, but only small ones had been caught, and it was suppose that there were no big bass On Friday afternoon the goose brought in two good-sized pickerel, So started him out the third time and he swam at a lively gait directly across the pond, evidently making for shallows on the opposite shore. When about half way across, Sol's attention was attracted by a squawk from the goose and he saw the bird suddenly sink out of sight.

In an instant the fowl reappeared and started for the spot where Sol stood, but it hadn't proceeded far when it gave another squawk and its body hauled out of sight again. The bird was buoyant and quickly came to the surface. He got along all righ for a while until suddenly he shot for ward several feet as if drawn by an irresistible power, and then the water suddenly broke and a big fish arched

in the air and dropped out of sight.
"That ain't no pick'rel," thought Sol Getting into a boat he pulled to the assistance of the goose which struggling and squawking wildly in the middle of the pond.

Just as Sol reached the spot where

the goose was it went under. reached down and, grabbing it by the line. Thus he hauled in a black has that weighed over five pounds. The experience evidently weakened the nerve of the goose, for he absolutely reused in operating the collieries of the fuses to do any more trolling for pick-Philadelphia and Rending Coal and erel.-New York Press.

HOW BANK CLERKS WORK.

THE LABORS OF THOSE ON THE IN SIDE OF THE CAGED WINDOWS.

Men Who Receive and Pay Money Have No Easy Time of it-Experts at Counting and Handling Bills.

On stepping into any of the large banking houses down town says The Boston Transcript, one is almost wick-edly tempted to liken the functionaries behind the bars to so many caged animals. But the sharp, quick intelligent faces of these men forbid the thought. Once inside these iron bars and permitted the privilege to pierce the inner depths an ordinary individual finds much to awaken we der. This is particularly true of both the paying teller's departments workings indeed are peculiarly in uni son. Here the fragments of siken fissue that pass daily through our hands as dollar bills are undergong a strictly systematic discipline, each bill being rigorously scrutinized and carefully handled and dealt with ac cording to its just deserts, good or bad The position of the paying teller's as-sistant is one which requires the strict est precaution and unfailing attention of him who holds it—a. quick, alert mind and active brain, capable of doing at least half a dozen things at the same time. This clerk's hours are irregular and uncertain—some days some short—much depend upon the deposits made through the

The banking hours are usually from 8:30 in the morning to 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and the majority of people are under the impression that there is nothing more to do at the latter hour but for the bookkeepers to close their great volumes and the teller to lock up the safe and all retire simultaneously But if those who hold this notion of oank clerks' hours should happen into the bank two or three hours later they would still find these men as busy as bees and deeper in work, if possible than at noon

Among most of the important bank of the city the deposits made daily average from 300 to 400, some of which are amazingly large. It is a little startling to see the deposits made by some of the well-known firms of this city at holiday time, as well as by the railroad companies after the many legal holidays but more strikingly is it so with the deposits of some of the large dry goods stores after one of their celebrated "mark-down sales" or "bargain days." Many of these latter deposits if piled up separately would form a series of little pillars that would put a man of six feet completely in the shade, each valuing from \$40,000 to \$50,000, and composed chiefly of \$1 and \$2 bills.

The receiving teller on taking in the smaller or sundry deposits passes them over to his assistant, whose quick eyes scan their contents, examining and proving each one separately as he does so. These in turn fall into the hands of the paying teller's assistant, from whence they spring to either a glorious resurrection to make once more the circuit of the globe or forever sink in oblivion. But before reaching its final destination in the bank-the safe each individual deposit has gone through the supervision of at least three people. Thus are avoided, as far as possible, all errors or mistakes. and traced, if there be any such to their original source.

Having received orders from the paying teller as to how he wishes the drawers and safe stocked for the day. assistant begins at once to unbind the fetters of the dense piles, and soon the desks are strewn with this big dis-play of wealth. It presents a patchwork appearance of singular charac-ter. He takes the large deposits separately and with wonderful skill and energy, and with still more wonderful patience, wades through the mazes of the mass, a seemingly never-ending task, and to say the least, a most tedlous one. He starts off to make up \$500 packages of \$5 and \$10 bills, throwing out in systematic order the ragged and time-worn bills of all denominations. Each bill is carefully examined and smoothed out, and when each package is complete it is slipped into a neat little white paper band with the amount it contains clearly stamped upon it as well as the signa ture of him who is responsible for it. The bills of the larger denominations that is to say, the \$20, \$50 and \$100 bills are usually made up into packages, and the \$500 and \$1,000 bills are aid away independently of any stated amount.

Having finished with the fives and tens the counter takes the ones and was in hand. These are likewise dealt with and strapped into bands of twenty-fives, fifties and hundred dol-The good bills being thus sorted out, the ragged are gone through and ounted up separately. These latter bills, after a respectful performance of the last rites, are ultimately committed o the flames at the National capital.

Good and bad are for the time placed ogether and footed up according to the stamped, in order to prove whether or not the figures agree with those given with the deposit. The good bills are then stored away and the ragged ones of each deposit are taken apart and amassed together through the day. When in due season, the business sorting has ended, and not a good bill is anywhere to be seen, they are then taken and put up in still more convenient order. The legal tenders or reenbacks, the silver dollar bills, coin and national bank notes, all ranging from the lowest denomination to the highest, are carefully separated from each other and taken in series and put into straps respectively of hundreds, five hundreds and thousands. Thus, all the "legals" are kept together in fives, tens, twenties and so on, with the "sil-ver" and "nationals." These are sent Washington to be destroyed, and occasionally to the Sub-Treasury, and for them in return there are sent back

It is interesting to note the marvelous rapidity with which an expert goes through the bills handed in by depositors, counting, sorting, straightening and proving, all at the same time. You observe that oftentimes he abruptly throws out a certain bill across desk far apart from the rest, with a "There" most strongly emphasized, and immediately spurs up to resume his usual pace, not the least discon-

certed. The uninitiated is struck mute sudden exclamation, starts ner vously and stares blankly at the man whom he supposes to have been bitten by an invisible scorpion or reptile, Closer scrutiny proves this particula bill to be a counterfelt, though it has taken the outsider fully fifteen minutes to distingush between it and the gennine bill, much to the disgust of the expert, who at a single glance detected going as he was at the rate of a le a minute, and discarded it as quickly as though it burned him,

A Merciful Bullet.

English military men are endeave ing to determine whether the bullet their new service rifle, the Lee-Met ford, which has taken the place of the Martini-Henry, is not actually too merciful in its action. The object of war is to disable the enemy, and not to kill him, but apparently the new rifle bullet fails to do either. The report on the use of the projectile in the Transvani save that the injuries which were made by the Lee-Metford were much cleaner and healed much more quickly than those from the Martini-Henry. Both the entrance and exit orifice were exceedingly small, and so clean were the wounds internally that in one instance a burgher who had been hot clean through the lungs was convalescent a few days after admission to the hospital. It is true that where the bone is struck the effect is mos violent, but there can be no doubt whatever that the perforation of the organs and fleshy part of the body by the new bullet more often than not absolutely fails instantly to disable the victim, unless, of course, a really vital organ of the body is struck. The rounds, on the other hand, which were by the Martini-Henry bullet were, the report states, of a much more serious nature—namely, "larger, jag-ged, slow healing, with bad entrance and worse exit." Many instances were related of the merciful properties the new English bullet during the Chit ral campaign, and this latest report likely to give greater emphasis to the question. Not only does the bullet fail to stop a man, but, judging by many accounts, it inflicts very little pain presumably on the same principle as the popular scientific experiment which shows a rabbit peacefully chew ing its food while a rapidly revolving knife is cutting its ears into ribbons The horrors of the next great war per haps will not be so great as some peo ple imagine.-Chicago Record.

Coal Cousumption, An industrious trifler, writing in French review, has been at the paint to ascertain what is the annual con summtion of coal on the railways and steam companies of the country, and has worked out a total of 3.782,850 tons. This, he tells us, would make a pyramid 516 feet high and 894 feet the height of the Great Pyramid. Then he goes on to calculate that if all this coal were loaded in trucks the train would be 1,625 miles, or-as with a nice feeling for the Franco-Russian alliance he puts it—the distance be-tween Paris and St. Petersburg. If this train had to travel at the rate of eighteen and one-half miles an hour, it would take between three and four days to pass a given point. The rail-ways of the whole world consume, he asserts, on the faith of statistics which are doubtless fairly accurate, nearly 63,000,000 tous of coal, which would make twenty-five "Great Pyramids, but he does not draw any moral from these figures except that a great deal of carbonic acid is thus precipitated into the atmosphere.

An Advertiser's Dream. A certain merchant, it doesn't make any difference what his name is or what his address is, is a man who be lieves thoroughly in advertising, and the result is he has the biggest business in his town. So much, indeed, that he works so much on week days that when he goes to cuhrch on Sur day, as he always does, he generally goes to sleep as soon as the preache gets well started into his sermon.

filled the pulpit, and our friend, being unaccustomed to him, slept rather uneasily, starting up every now and then as the minister grew emphatic and almost shouted the at the congregation. When the ser mon was about two-thirds over the preacher called out:

Brethren, why stand ye here all the

"Because they don't advertise," sun out the half-awakened merchant; and the way his wife grabbed at him and shook him into a sense of his situation almost broke up the meeting. w.

To Arrest Bleeding.

An instrument which is intended for the arrest of bleeding in surgical operations, has been perfected by Mr. Law son Tait of London. A platinum wire arranged to carry a current of electricity, is inclosed in the blades of a pair of steel forceps or any other requisite instrument, the wire being in sulated by a bed of burnt pipe clay, A current of suitable voltage is on, the artery seized and compressed and in a few seconds the tissues and arterial walls are so agglutinated tha the passage of blood is rendered im-possible. The temperature employed s about 180 degrees Fah, so that i will be seen that the principle is fun damentally different from that of elec trical cauterizing instruments. It is the necessity for a ligature is removed and a new and completely effective method is placed in the hands of the surgeon for the treatment of surface ozing.

Maine's Big County.

There are many persons perhaps living within the limits of Aroostook county, Me., who have a faint idea its size, says the Boston Herald. It is ruly a county of magnificent distances and immense forests. It is nearly as large as the State of Massachusetts and larger than some of the kingdoms of the Old World. Its forests are the argest in New England, and there are places that have never been visited except by the Indian or hunter. Of the largest counties in the States, Aroostook is second, one in California (San Bernardino) being a little larger. Only about one-fifth of the county is under cultivation.

VENOMOUS PESTS.

INSECTS AND REPTILES INFEST THE LONE STAR STATE-

whole Family Killed by a Centipede that Fell In a Coffee Pot-Fight Between Blacksnake and a Rattler-Red Ants Screw Worms, and Horned Frogs. "I spent a number of years in Texas

and while there learned much of inter est in regard to the poisonous reptiles and insects of that state," said on old gentleman to a New York Sun reporte few days ago.

"The centipede," continued he which is common to that state, is cer tainly the most dangerous insect to be found in any country. While other obattending to their own affars it is crawling around your house trying t et in. You are just as liable to find i in your bed on retiring as anywhere else. It is a small brown insect from an inch and a half to three inches long and resembles what is called in this state a thousand-legged worm. It is provided with about twenty legs on each side, every one of which is sur charged with a poisonous fluid. It is said that it will crawl all over a human body and crawl off without doing any harm if not disturbed, but the instan there is the least agitation of the sur face it will bury its feet in the flesh and death will be the result. But there is not a man living that could lie stil and let this venomous insect explore his anatomy. The sting of the centi-pede is very deadly. The instant the lancets of the feet enter the body the flesh is killed clear to the bone and turns perfectly black. The poison con tained in the centipede's body can be conveyed to the human system in other ways than through the insect's feet Once two hunters were crossing the Brazos river bottom when their atten tion was attracted by the wailing of a child. They followed the sound and presently came upon a little emigrant's camp. The only living creature to be seen was an infant scarcely two months old. Lying about on the ground were the father, mother, and three children, all dead. The hunters looked around for the cause of death but no evidence of violence could be found. Presently they looked into the coffee pot and found the remains of a centipede. The insect had crawled into the coffee pot during the night and had been boiled with the coffe next morning. Happily this insect is getting scarce in Texas, and it is only at rare intervals that any one is stung

by one of them. "I had the good fortune once to see an exciting combat between a large rattler and an immense blacksnake The latter is a perfectly harmless rep tile as regards the human race, but he seems to have declared war on all his species. He puts in a large portion of his time trying to kill all the other snakes, which may justly be regarded as a commendable virtue. The black snake is a deadly foe, and, game and poisonous as the rattler is the latter loesn't want any business with him i he can help it. With several others was out hunting one day, when I ran upon a big rattler out in a little clearing. He was already coiled ready to strike, and swaying his head to and fro while he emitted that discordant hiss ng sound that makes your flesh creep I thought that I was the object of his wrath, and quickly brought my into position to shoot its head off. my attention was suddenly attracted to a long, black object, gliding from the brush on the opposite side of the clearing. I instantly took in the uation and stopped to see the fun The blacksnake glided around the rattler, keeping at a safe distance, while the latter was spending his strength striking at the empty air. They kept this

up for almost half an hour, when I perceived the rattler was growing weak. The other snake saw it, too, and began gradually to draw in the line of his circle around the rattler. Fainter and fainter grew the strokes of the latter, when, quick as a flash of lightning, the blacksnake-darted upon its enemy. coiling its long sinuous body around t near the head. Then the struggle be gan in earnest, and over and over they rolled upon the ground, the rattler vainly trying to get into a position to strike its antagonist. It was only a question of a little while when the contest was over, and the rattler lay limp and almost lifeless in the coils of the king snake. For some time the black make held the rattler to make sure of his work, and, then giving it a parting

glided into the bushes." "Nearly everybody has heard of the tarantula. It is a very unobtrusive insect, keeping close to its nest, and is disposed to conceal itself when a man approaches. The tarantula is nothing re than a great big spider, whos body is full of poison. I have seen ersons who have been bitten by one but prompt remedies were applied and the effects of the poison neutralized before it mixed with the blood. currently believed, however, that the bite will prove fatal unless antidotes are used in a reasonable time, and even then it makes the victim so sick that he

thinks he is going to die.

queeze, uncoiled itself and gracefully

ect in this latitude, is a terrible pest in Texas. They live in great armies, and when they take up their residence in a place it is well nigh impossible to dislodge them. The ant mound is a familiar object in the sandy portion of Texas. Inch by inch the industrious little ant burrows into the earth, bring ing out the soil, grain by grain, and depositing it on the outside, until a three or four feet above the surround ing surface. On the summit is the en trance from which the paths radiate in every direction and extend nobody tnows where. Around the entrance hurrying to and fro, can be seen at any countless numbers of these little busybodies, scurrying here and there, as if important measures depended or their haste. A favorite place for the ants to make their beds is the vard. just where they are the greatest nut sance. No vegetation will grow near their beds, as they are pretty active foragers, and get about every green plant or shrub within a reasonable distance. The sting of the red ant is very severe. Their beds being closto residences, small children frequently

get into them. In less than a minute

a liundred ants will cover a child's

body, and the combined effect of so ocrity."

many stings frequently throws the liv tle victim into a spasm that sometimes es death

"A funny little reptile out there is the stinging lizard. Its sting is right on the end of its tall, but it doesn't make any difference where you touch it, the sting will be right there. It bends its body right in the middle, so that its tail lies right along its back, with the end extending just beyond its head. This is the position it is always seen in when found in a rotten stump and under the decayed bark of logs Their sting is not dangerous, but it is very irritating and will give intense pain for a time.-Cincinnati Enquirer

EVAPORATED FRUIT.

Great Industry That Has Crown U Around Rochester.

In 1871 Elam Hatch, a farmer living in the town of Webster, by accident discovered that sliced apples could be made a clear, pure white by the use of fumes of brimstone. The old way of drying apples was to slice them carefully distribute them on trays, which were then hoisted to the roofs of outbuildings and sheds of farmhouses or elevated from the ground on posts, being left exposed to the rays of the sun, which, if the day was pleasant would half dry them. The result of this method of drying the apples was not entirely satisfactory, however. The apples were always of a peculiar dish tint, and lost considerable nourish ment in the process of sun drying.

Mr. Hatch is said to have been the

first one to have put into use the plan of preparing apples by the use of the fumes of brimstone, which dried them and left them of a particularly white color. When these dried apples first came into the local market they com manded a price far above that of the sun-dried variety, and were at once in demand. Other growers at once tool up with the idea, and David Wing, of Brighton, began to deal in the product extensively. Men set about attempting to find the easiest and least expensive way of preparing these apples for the market, and the result was the building of many fruit evaporating towers. It was found that by shoving in a sieve laden with the sliced fruit and allowing the fumes to pass through it, then hoisting that sieve and shoving in another, then hoisting the two and shoving in a third, and so or until the sieve first put in had reached the top of the tower, the heat could be best applied and the process be bes simplified. Patents were immediately applied for, but so many technical improvements were made that no one de-vice ever came into any very extensive use. Through all these years the orig inal plan of the drying tower has mained the temporary feature of the drying process of what has now grown to be an extensive industry.

The idea of bleaching by the use of brimstone is not a new one instances being recorded of its having been used in the process of preparing barley and malt 2,000 years back, and it was in rather extensive use in Germany sev enty-five years before it was put to any great use here. In 1817 a noted chemist of that country read a paper in which he practically foreshadowed the results which have since been

The fact of the matter is that the industry has grown to such proportions in the United States, and more especially in the immediate vicinity of Rochester, that the product is shipped to all parts of the world. Large ship ments are annually made to France Germany and Russia.

A man who has travelled much abroad and who has just returned to the city told a reporter of the Post Express that when he was in France he met a foreigner interested in the fruit-drying industry. The foreigner learned that the traveler was from New York state and he as once inquired if he knew where Rochester was located. The American smilingly said that he did. "Well," said the Frenchman, "all the people over here know a great deal about Rochester. It must be a great place. Do the people there do anything aside from drying fruit?" Being assured that the city was one embracing a great many vari ous manufactories and noted for other industries he expressed surprise. He actually believed that nothing was done by the inhabitants here except the preparation of dried fruit, so well known is the Rochester product.-Rochester (N. Y.) Post-Express.

England's Tribunals.

The most ancient court in England gave an exchange is that of the king's The great Alfred sat upon its seat of justice, and following monarch ies copied his example, until the hus functions of the reigning sovereign and his office was delegated to his ren resentatives, the judges.

The other venerable court, the cour of chancery, is almost as old as the king's bench. One thousand years af ter Alfred's accession, the judicature act of 1871 destroyed the independence of these two courts, and made them a part of five departments, the remain ing three being the common pleas, the exchequer and the probate, divorce and admiralty divisions. At the head of these departments is

the supreme legal official of the law of "The hig red ant, a very harmless in-Great Britain and Ireland, the lord high chancellor. He is appointed by the crown upon the motion of the premier of the realm, and changes office with his political party. He sits upon the wolsack, the presiding officer's a member of the privy council and the hief judge of the appellate tribunals. Next in rank is the lord chief ius tice of England, who rules in queen's bench division, and after him comes the master of the rolls, who presides over the court of appeals. Lord Halsbury is the lord chancellor Lord Russell of Killowen is the chief justice, and Lord Esher is the master of the rolls, and he will be the last judge to hold that time-honored title; it dies with him. Among the wearers of the judicial ermine, the late Chief Justice Coleridge was conspicuous for his liberal views, since liberalism is not a prevalent creed with judges in England. His elecution, beautiful voice and distinguished presence, his lucid exposition, social brilliancy and

wide reading gave him a better title to

fame than Disraeli, the past master of

caustic phraseology, was inclined to allow him. The latter gentleman once

snoke of him as "silver-tongued medi-

THE USE OF OLD HATS-

One of the Most Important Parts of Man's Costume.

Formerly the United States imported the major part of the hats used within its borders from Europe, especially from England, Germany and France, the latter and Vienna furnishing the best quality of silk hate. To-day hat industry in the United States has assumed such enormous proportions that it not only supplies the home demand, but many thousands of American hats find their way across the ocean to foreign customers. There are factories in this country, like the Stetson company in Philadelphia, that produce in the neighborhood of 50,000 dozen a year, while the American styles are freely acknowledged to be superior to those of Europe. The quality of hats manufactured in this country s also superior to that manufactured abroad, with the exception of the silk hat, the consumption of which has of late decreased considerably. The fact seems to be that foreign hats are imported solely for a certain class of American consumers who prefer anything foreign to a domestic article For what with the quality, style and quantity of hats produced in the United States, there seems to be no neces-

sity for importation.
The material from which the better class of hats is made is imported largely from several European coun-tries and from South America, the latter furnishing the exceedingly fine quality of nutria fur. Russian and German hares, white and yellow carrot, and beaver in raw and carrot state, also enter largely in the manufacture.

Considering the good material hats are made of, it will be interesting to note what becomes of the millions of hats that are annually, or even monthly, discarded by their owners in a con-dition which should allow their continued wearing for a considerable time

The discarded hats of the rich man rarely fall into other hands than those of his valet, who either uses them himself or disposes of them, together with other pieces of his master's dis-carded wardrobe, to friends or dealers in second-hand clothing. As hats are generally in very good condition, they find a ready sale without the process of renovation which other hats coming from less distinguished sources have to undergo, and they share their fate only at a second change of owners.

The average professional and business man does not trouble himself about the disposal of discarded hats. They generally remain in some closet in the office or at home until an applicant for the same appears. But there are many men of this-class with an economical turn of mind who do not disdain to enter into negotiations with the hat doctor. This individual makes n canvass in the down-town office buildings, where he contracts for the rejuvenation of worn headpieces, guaranteeing to return them, for a cerain consideration, "as good as new." He does not buy hats; he is only a ort of broker, as the actual work of rejuvenating a hat is done by some dyeing and repairing establishment which makes a specialty of this busi-

These establishments form the maeltrom toward which are drawn the discarded hats from all sources. Here the hat of the plutocrat mixes with that of the lawyer, the merchant and the dry goods clerk, undergoing the same process of cleaning or dyeing. All distinctions of rank disappear in the dyeing vat, where nutria, hair and shoddy are on an equal footing, all sonking in the new color, which, to-gether with a fresh binding, assures

them a new lease of life.

The career of a hat is a short one, its average of life after leaving the factory and up to the time it gets into the hands of the hat doctor being not more than six months. The silk hat lasts somewhat longer, and its experience is generally a little more varied than that of the derby or soft bat. When a silk hat reaches the rejuvenating stage it a a more pliable subject than any of its comrades.

The Oldest Known Bird.

"The Solenhofen slate of Bavaria," writes Prof. H. G. Seeley in his recent little volume, "The Story of the Earth in Past Ages," "makes known numerous insects and other forms of terres-trial life of this period, including the oldest known bird. A bird is known by its feathers, though there is no reason why the covering to the skin should not be as variable in the group of animals as among reptiles or mammals. It is, therefore, remarkable that the oldest known bird, the archaeopteryx, has feathers as well developed as in the existing representatives of the class and similarly arranged.

"The animal is an elegant, slender bird, which is chiefly remarkable for showing teeth in the jaws. About twelve, short and conical, occur on each side of the upper jaw. The bird was larger than the robin in its body and had a tail of which there was a bony core some six inches in length. wings were quite as well developed as the legs, and there are some evidences that the former could be applied to the ground as are the forelegs of quadrupeds, although the feathers show the wings to have been constructed on the same plan as the birds of today. The Solenhofen stone, in which so many of the remains of fishes, rentiles and insects are found, is the same that is used for lithographing purposes, being of exceedingly close texture and narkable smoothness when prepared for its work,"

Passed a School of Whales.

The unusual sight was witnessed last Friday off Cape Hatteras by Captain Doyle, of the British steamship Bendo, of a school of large sperm whales disnorting themselves at sea, says the Philadelphia Record. They were moving along at a slow, steady pace, and in the distance appeared like rocks on an unknown shore. A slight breeze springing up, a number of water-spouts appeared. The whales started in pursuit of these, evidently desiring to have the spouts break over them. As long as the Bendo was in sight of them the big fish could be seen playing about like children in a bathtub. Captain Doyle said that there was a fortune assured for any whaling vesel that might happen to strike the school